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BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of Aug. 22, 1958

BILL		HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Reciprocal Trade	(HR 12591)	Reported 5/21/58	Passed 6/11/58	Reported 7/15/58	Passed 7/22/58	PL 686 8/20/58
Defense Reorganization	(HR 12541)	Reported 5/22/58	Passed 6/12/58	Reported 7/17/58	Passed 7/18/58	PL 599 8/6/58
Mutual Security Program	(HR 12181)	Reported 5/7/58	Passed 5/14/58	Reported 5/26/58	Passed 6/6/58	PL 477 6/30/58
Mutual Security Funds	(HR 13192)	Reported 6/27/58	Passed 7/2/58	Reported 8/5/58	Debate Underway	
Social Security	(HR 13549)	Reported 7/28/58	Passed 7/31/58	Reported 8/14/58	Passed 8/16/58	To President
Corporate, Excise Taxes	(HR 12695)	Reported 5/30/58	Passed 6/5/58	Reported 6/12/58	Passed 6/20/58	PL 475 6/30/58
Postal Rate, Pay Increase	(HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57	Passed 8/13/57	Reported 2/24/58	Passed 2/28/58	PL 426 5/27/58
Atomic Secrets Sharing	(HR 12716)	Reported 6/5/58	Passed 6/19/58	Reported 6/5/58	Passed 6/23/58	PL 479 7/2/58
Surplus Disposal	(S 3420)	Committee Bypassed	Passed 7/23/58	Reported 3/8/58	Passed 3/20/58	Conference
Emergency Housing	(S 3418)	Committee Bypassed	Passed 3/19/58	Reported 3/6/58	Passed 3/12/58	PL 364 4/1/58
Omnibus Housing	(S 4035)	Reported 8/2/58	Rejected 8/18/58	Reported 6/19/58	Passed 7/11/58	
Debt Ceiling	(HR 13580)	Reported 8/1/58	Passed 8/6/58	Reported 8/15/58		
Education Aid	(HR 13247)	Reported 7/15/58	Passed 8/8/58	Reported 8/8/58	Passed 8/13/58	Conference
Omnibus Farm Bill	(S 4071)	Reported 8/2/58	Passed 8/14/58	Reported 7/28/58	Passed 7/25/58	To President
Welfare Fund Disclosure	(S 2888)	Reported 7/28/58	Passed 8/6/58	Reported 4/21/58	Passed 4/28/58	To President
Labor Law Revision	(S 3974)	Committee Bypassed	Rejected 8/18/58	Reported 6/10/58	Passed 6/17/58	
Community Facilities	(S 3497)	Reported 6/6/58	Rejected 8/1/58	Reported 3/31/58	Passed 4/16/58	
Depressed Areas	(S 3683)	Reported 7/1/58	Passed 8/15/58	Reported 4/28/58	Passed 5/13/58	
Revised Rivers, Harbors	(S 3910)	Reported 6/17/58	Passed 6/18/58	Reported 6/14/58	Passed 6/17/58	PL 500 7/3/58
Small Business Administration	(HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57	Reported 6/16/58	Passed 7/1/58	PL 536 7/18/58
Alaska Statehood	(HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57	Passed 5/28/58	Reported 8/30/57	Passed 6/30/58	PL 508 7/7/58
Hawaii Statehood	(S 50) (HR 49)	Approved 8/6/58		Reported 8/30/57		
Highway Construction	(HR 9821)	Reported 3/6/58	Passed 3/13/58	Reported 3/22/58	Passed 3/28/58	PL 381 4/16/58
Space Agency	(HR 12575)	Reported 5/26/58	Passed 6/2/58	Reported 6/12/58	Passed 6/16/58	PL 568 7/29/58
Mining Subsidies	(S 4036)	Reported 7/30/58	Rejected 8/21/58	Reported 7/3/58	Passed 7/11/58	
Unemployment Benefits	(HR 12065)	Reported 4/23/58	Passed 5/1/58	Reported 5/22/58	Passed 5/28/58	PL 441 6/4/58

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Floor Action

MALLORY RULE

The Senate Aug. 19, by a 65-12 roll-call vote, passed and returned to the House an amended bill (HR 11477) to prevent Federal courts from disqualifying statements and confessions in criminal proceedings solely because of reasonable delay in the arraignment of a suspect, and to require a warning to the suspect of his rights prior to interrogation. The House Aug. 19 agreed to a conference, but only after the bill was brought up a second time. A conference at first was blocked by an objection by Rep. James C. Davis (D Ga.), who gave no reason for his move. The measure was designed to ease the impact of a 1957 Supreme Court ruling which invalidated the rape conviction of Andrew Mallory in Federal District Court, Washington, D.C., because of a delay between arrest and arraignment.

Prior to passage, the Senate approved by a 41-39 roll-call vote, a committee amendment to the House-passed bill qualifying the period of delay by inserting the word "reasonable" before the word "delay." The Senate rejected, by an 18-62 roll-call vote, an amendment by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) empowering the trial judge to determine whether the delay was reasonable. Also rejected, by a 13-64 roll-call vote, was an amendment by Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) barring interrogation or admission of statements unless a suspect first had been informed of his rights. (For voting see chart p. 1124)

Attorney General William P. Rogers, in an Aug. 18 letter to Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said, "We have no objection to the enactment of this bill." Rogers said the bill "has the virtue of attempting to meet only one problem, thereby avoiding the possibilities of varied unanticipated and undesirable consequences."

Passage followed more than 12 hours of debate, centering mainly on whether addition of the word "reasonable" clarified or confused the issue, and whether the word strengthened or weakened the Supreme Court ruling.

BACKGROUND -- HR 11477 was passed July 2 by the House and reported Aug. 8 by the Senate Judiciary Committee (H Rept 2252). The report said addition of the word "reasonable" was meant to make clear that the bill "does not intend to approve unreasonable delay" in arraignments, and that the amendment's effect would be to provide that the question of delay "is a matter which must be determined by the trial court on the facts of the individual case before it." (Weekly Report p. 1053)

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 856.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Ervin -- Empower trial judge to determine from surrounding circumstances whether delay was reasonable, and make his decision binding on appellate courts if supported by substantial evidence; Aug. 19. Roll-call vote, 18-62.

Morse -- Bar interrogation of suspect or admissibility of suspect's statement unless he first was informed of the nature of the accusation and of his rights; Aug. 19. Roll call, 13-64.

DEBATE -- Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- The word "reasonable," which he had proposed, was used instead of the word "unnecessary," presently in the Rules

of Criminal Procedure, because "it has a connotation that goes back to the Bill of Rights...it permeates our whole judicial system."

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Opposed bill because there was no "real need" for it, and it represented the first move in the "raid" on Supreme Court jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT POWERS

The Senate Aug. 20, by a 49-41 roll-call vote, adopted a motion by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) to table the controversial Jenner-Butler proposal (S 2646) to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The bill was offered Aug. 19 by Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) in the form of an amendment to a minor bill (HR 6789) relating to appeals from rulings of Federal administrative agencies. (Weekly Report p. 927; for voting see chart p. 1124)

Following defeat of the amendment, the Senate bypassed another amendment in support of the Supreme Court's 1954 school integration decision, offered by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), by voice vote agreement to lay aside HR 6789 and take up another bill aimed at curbing the Court (S 654). S 654 would prevent state sedition laws from being declared invalid because of parallel Federal legislation. (For background see Weekly Report p. 1029; for floor action on S 654 see below)

Jenner Aug. 20 modified a provision in the amendment that prohibited the Supreme Court from reviewing state bar admissions. The modified amendment would have given the Court jurisdiction if the admissions involved "a discrimination based on race, color or religion." The tabled amendment, co-sponsored by Sen. John Marshall Butler (R Md.), also would have made teaching and advocacy of the Government's overthrow a crime under the Smith Act regardless of whether incitement to action was intended; forbidden the courts to pass on the pertinency of questions asked witnesses by Congressional committees; and reinstated state anti-subversive laws.

DEBATE -- Aug. 20 -- **Butler** -- To have "an all-powerful Court, which can perform or infringe at will the functions of the Legislative and Executive Branches, is just as bad as to have no Court at all."

Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) -- "The shotgun approach to attempt to shoot down the prestige and authority of a coordinate branch of the Government" should be opposed "with all the strength at our command."

STATE SEDITION LAWS

The Senate Aug. 21, by a 41-40 roll-call vote, adopted a motion by Sen. John A. Carroll (D Colo.) to recommit a bill (S 654) giving the states authority to enforce their anti-sedition laws. The bill was aimed at overturning the 1956 Supreme Court ruling in the Nelson case. Still pending at recommitment was a controversial amendment to bar the courts from applying the Federal preemption doctrine. (For voting see chart p. 1125)

The recommitment action followed an unsuccessful Aug. 20 effort to defeat the measure. The Senate then rejected, by a 39-46 roll-call vote, a motion by Sen. Thomas

Floor Action - 2

C. Hennings (D Mo.) to table an amendment by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) to substitute the text of a similar House-passed bill (HR 3) for S 654. The Senate Aug. 20 also adopted, by a 47-40 roll-call vote, a motion by Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) to table McClellan's motion to reconsider the rejected Hennings motion. The Senate's Aug. 20 consideration of the bill was brought to an abrupt end with the adoption, by a 70-18 roll-call vote, of a motion by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) to adjourn until the following day.

Carroll and other opponents of the bill contended its adoption would create chaos in Federal-state relations in many fields, and called it an unjustified assault on the Supreme Court. McClellan, on the contrary, said legislation was needed, "not in the spirit of criticism," but to "assist the court in resolving this 'perplexing question' of ascertaining the Congressional purpose."

S 654, introduced by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), stated that no anti-subversion legislation was to prevent enforcement of similar state laws, unless Congress specifically so decreed.

HR 3, McClellan's proposed substitute, provided that no act of Congress should be construed as nullifying state laws on the same subject unless Congress so specified or unless there was an irreconcilable conflict between state and Federal law. The amendment did not reach a vote and was pending at recomittal.

BACKGROUND -- HR 3 was passed by the House July 17, and S 654 was reported Aug. 8 by the Senate Judiciary Committee. (Weekly Report p. 1053, 1029)

FEDERAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The House Aug. 19 by a 259-110 roll-call vote adopted a resolution (H Res 691) requesting a conference with the Senate to compromise differences in the House- and Senate-passed versions of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (HR 13247) (For voting see chart p. 1126)

Later the same day, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the bill and agreed to the House request. An earlier House attempt to request a conference by the unanimous consent of House Members was blocked Aug. 14 when August E. Johansen (R Mich.) objected to the move.

BACKGROUND -- HR 13247 was passed by the House Aug. 8 and the Senate Aug. 13. (Weekly Report p. 1059)

BOATING REGULATION

The Senate Aug. 18 passed by voice vote an amendment bill (HR 11078) to encourage the states to register and number boats -- both pleasure and commercial -- used on navigable waters and propelled by motors of more than 10 horsepower. As passed by the House July 18, HR 11078 applied to motorboats of more than 7½ horsepower. The bill was designed as a safety measure.

The House Aug. 20 accepted the Senate amendment, clearing the bill for the White House.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill (S Rept 2340) Aug. 12. The House passed it July 18. (Weekly Report p. 960)

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 723.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Apply the legislation to motorboats of more than 10 horsepower instead of ones of more than 7½ horsepower; Aug. 18. Voice vote.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

The House and Senate Aug. 21 agreed to a second conference report on the first supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1959 (HR 13450 -- H Rept 2686). The bill originally had emerged from conference Aug. 19, but the Senate and House Aug. 20 failed to agree on several Senate amendments which were reported in disagreement by the conferees, and the measure was returned to conference. The disputed amendments related to appropriations for the United States Information Agency and the procedure for appropriating funds for the newly created National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Senate had passed the bill Aug. 15.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate Aug. 15 passed HR 13450 by voice vote, carrying \$3,866,382,978 in fiscal 1959 supplemental appropriations. The largest single item in the bill was \$2,668,769,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Voting on the bill began Aug. 14 when it was interrupted by debate on a rumor that a study on U.S. surrender terms in a hypothetical atomic war was being conducted by a private agency for the Defense Department. The discussion was touched off by an article inserted by Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) in the Aug. 8 Congressional Record stating such a study was being made. The issue prompted Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) to offer an amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill, accepted Aug. 15 on an 88-2 roll-call vote, to bar the use of Federal funds to sponsor any studies of surrender by the U.S. to a foreign power. (For voting see chart p. 1122)

The Senate Aug. 14 rejected, on a 31-47 roll-call, an amendment by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) to provide \$75,000 for farm housing research by land-grant colleges. It rejected Aug. 15, by a roll call vote of 23-59, an amendment by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) to delete the entire \$5 million in appropriations for the Informational Media Guaranty Fund of the U.S. Information Agency.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Appropriations Committee Aug. 13 reported the bill (HR 13450 -- S Rept 2350) with recommended appropriations totaling \$3,594,944,978. It had considered requests of \$3,870,988,221. The House passed the bill July 22 with supplemental funds of \$3,131,844,797. Its Appropriations Committee had considered budget requests totaling \$3,227,065,440. (Weekly Report p. 960)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to conference with the House, HR 13450, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1959, appropriated:

Agriculture	\$ 285,550,000
Commerce	302,023,500
Defense	9,000,000
Foreign Operations	3,450,000
Executive Offices	14,161,000
Independent Offices	154,277,500
Interior	36,989,300
Labor-HEW	307,470,100
Legislative	1,905,960
Atomic Energy Commission	2,668,769,000
Public Works	8,698,000
State, Justice	28,412,302
Treasury-Post Office	31,453,000
Claims and Judgments	14,223,316
TOTAL	\$3,866,382,978

HR 13450 also:

Made available until expended the unobligated balance of fiscal 1957 and 1958 appropriations for the emergency agricultural conservation program service.

Increased from \$13 million to \$17.5 million the limitation for administrative expenses under the soil bank acreage reserve program.

Increased from \$3.3 million to \$4.5 million the limitation on expenses of the Federal Housing Administration.

Provided that no funds for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration could be appropriated without prior authorization by Congress.

Prohibited payment of funds under any contract for a study or plan for U.S. surrender to a foreign power.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Increase by \$675,000 the appropriation for the Fish and Wildlife Service; Aug. 14. Voice vote.

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Prohibit payment of funds under any contract for a study or plan for United States surrender to a foreign power; Aug. 15. Roll call 88-2.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Provide \$1,020,000 to complete construction of two Washington, D.C. hospitals; Aug. 15. Voice.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Provide an additional \$46,000 for the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission; Aug. 15. Voice.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Provide \$60,000 for the preservation of early American motion pictures by the Library of Congress; Aug. 15. Voice.

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- Increase by \$500,000 the appropriation for the Atomic Energy Commission to help construct a research reactor in the Philippines; Aug. 15. Voice.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Provide an additional \$210,166,000 for aid to schools in Federally affected areas; Aug. 15. Voice.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Provide \$3 million for the administration of the Euratom Cooperation Act, upon its enactment; Aug. 15. Voice.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Increase from \$3.2 million to \$4.5 million the limitation on spending of the Federal Housing Administration; Aug. 15. Voice.

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- Provide an additional \$100,000 for the operation of the new Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission; Aug. 15. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Appropriate an additional \$2 million for Federal grants-in-aid to states for civil defense programs; Aug. 16. Voice.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Increase by \$50 million -- to \$125 million -- appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Aug. 15. Voice.

Johnson -- Provide that no appropriations may be made to the NASA unless previously authorized by Congress; Aug. 15. Voice.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Add \$200,000 to the contingency fund of the State Department for the International Civil Aviation meeting in the U.S.; Aug. 15. Voice.

Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) -- Increase by \$3,510,000 the Funds for the Bureau of Reclamation loan program; Aug. 15. Voice.

Magnuson -- Increase by \$161,000 funds for salaries and expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Aug. 15. Voice.

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- Restore to the bill language providing for payments of Coast Guard claims; Aug. 15. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- Provide \$75,000 for farm housing research by land-grant colleges; Aug. 14. Roll-call vote, 31-47.

J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) -- Provide \$2 million for land acquisition for the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Md.; Aug. 15. Voice.

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- Delete a \$5 million item for the Informational Media Guaranty Fund, U.S. Information Agency; Aug. 15. Roll call, 23-59.

CONFERENCE ACTION

A Senate-House conference committee Aug. 19 reported a compromise version of HR 13450 (H Rept 2677) carrying \$3,694,805,478 in fiscal 1959 supplemental appropriations. The total was \$562,960,681 more than provided by the House version of the bill and \$171,577,500 below the total amount appropriated by the Senate version.

Thirty-six amendments were reported in disagreement by the conferees. Of these, two could not be reconciled Aug. 20 on the House and Senate floors, and HR 13450 was returned to conference:

● **SPACE AGENCY FUNDS** -- The House, by a 126-236 roll-call vote, rejected a motion by House Appropriations Committee Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) to agree to a Senate amendment barring appropriations for NASA without a previous annual authorization. Subsequently the House, by voice vote, agreed to another Cannon motion that, in effect, retained the Senate amendment without the requirement for an annual authorization. The Senate, however, by an 86-0 roll call, agreed to a motion by Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) to insist on the annual authorization amendment. (For House voting see chart p. 1126; Senate p. 1124)

● **U.S.I.A.** -- The House, by voice vote, agreed to a motion by Cannon to insist on striking a Senate amendment providing \$5 million for the U.S.I.A. Informational Media Guaranty Fund, and, by a 190-172 roll-call vote, agreed to a motion by Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) to provide \$10 million, rather than \$15 million as the Senate had voted, for U.S.I.A. radio facilities. (For voting see chart p. 1126) The Senate, by voice vote approved the \$10 million and agreed to a motion by Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) insisting on the \$5 million for the U.S.I.A. fund. Earlier it rejected by voice vote, a motion by Allen J. Ellender (D La.) to accept the \$5 million House cut.

Senate and House conferees Aug. 21 reported a second compromise version of HR 13450 carrying \$3,697,305,478. Conferees agreed to require the space agency to obtain prior authorization for fiscal 1959 and 1960 appropriations only. They also agreed to provide \$2.5 million for the U.S.I.A. Informational Media Guaranty Fund. The House and Senate Aug. 21, by voice votes, agreed to the final compromise version, clearing the bill for the President's signature.

MINING PAYMENTS

The House Aug. 21, by a 159-182 roll-call vote, rejected a Senate-passed bill (S 4036) which would have established a five-year price support program for lead, zinc, tungsten and acid-grade fluorspar, incentive payments for scarce strategic minerals and a one-year

stockpile-purchase plan for copper. Before the bill was read for amendment, a motion by Wayne Hays (R Ohio) to kill it was adopted by a standing vote of 109-98. But on a subsequent roll call, the motion was rejected, 171-174. Before the result of the roll call was officially announced, four Members -- W.F. Norrell (D Ark.), Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.), George M. Rhodes (D Pa.) and James C. Auchincloss (R N.J.) changed their votes from "yea," which would have killed the bill, to "nay," keeping it alive. The House then agreed to a series of weakening amendments before finally rejecting the bill. (For voting see chart p. 1128)

The rule (H Res 689) permitting floor debate was adopted Aug. 19 by a 198-165 roll-call vote. (For voting see chart p. 1126).

BACKGROUND -- As passed by the Senate July 11, S 4036 authorized subsidy payments for lead, zinc, tungsten and fluorspar and the one-year copper purchase plan. It authorized the Secretary of the Interior to borrow up to \$350 million from the Treasury to finance the entire program. Except for slightly higher stabilization payments than Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton had proposed and the method of financing -- Seaton had suggested direct appropriations from Congress -- the bill conformed to recommendations made by Seaton to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. (Weekly Report p. 919)

In reporting the bill July 30 (H Rept 2329), the House Interior Committee revised S 4036 by adopting the appropriations method of financing, adding a section giving incentive payments to producers of the strategic minerals: beryl, chromite and columbium-tantalum and raising the total authorization to \$650 million. S 4036 received full endorsement of the Administration when Interior Secretary Seaton Aug. 15 sent letters to Republican House Members urging its passage.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Walter Rogers (D Texas) -- Substitute \$458 million, the Committee-estimated cost of the program, for \$650 million, the amount authorized by the Committee bill; Aug. 21. Voice vote.

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Provide that no payments would be made to producers in any calendar quarter in which production exceeded certain limitations; Aug. 21. Voice.

Edward P. Boland (D Mass.) -- Eliminate price supports for tungsten; Aug. 21. Standing, 52-42.

John James Flynt Jr. (D Fla.) -- Provide that no payments would be made to producers who declared dividends or transferred funds into surplus accounts during the year in which they applied for payments; Aug. 21. Teller, 79-59.

Joe M. Kilgore (D Texas) -- Eliminate price supports for acid-grade fluorspar; Aug. 21. Standing, 91-51.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Merwin Coad (D Iowa) -- Eliminate the stockpile-purchase plan for copper; Aug. 21. Standing, 28-63.

DEBATE -- Aug. 19 -- Michael J. Kirwan (D Ohio) -- "There are five million people unemployed in America, and less than 10,000 that you want to help. When you cast your vote on this bill, you had better be prepared to tell our bosses when we face them this fall, the people, what we did with this bill and who we did it for. That is why I am trying to tell you the facts here today. We had better...see what is going on."

Rhodes -- "This is not a relief bill; this is not an unemployment bill; this is a bill to save a very basic industry which is necessary in the defense of our country."

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

The Senate Aug. 14 passed by voice vote and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 13489) providing \$1,720,115,000 in fiscal 1959 appropriations for Department of Defense military construction in the United States and abroad. The total was \$501,300,000 more than the amount approved by the House and \$10,538,000 below the Administration request. Before passage, committee amendments were agreed to en bloc, and two other amendments, one increasing the total by \$5.3 million, also were agreed to.

BACKGROUND -- In its Aug. 13 report (S Rept 2362) on HR 13489 the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended that the July 24 House-passed version be amended to include a new section appropriating \$28,330,000 for the Army Reserve forces in addition to other specific changes in House figures. (Weekly Report p. 991)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 13489, the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1959, appropriated:

Army	\$ 356,177,000
Army Reserve Forces	(28,330,000)
Navy	359,343,000
Naval Reserve Forces	(8,000,000)
Air Force	984,595,000
Air National Guard	(9,600,000)
Interservice activities	20,000,000
TOTAL	\$1,720,115,000

The bill also:

Provided up to \$50 million for advanced research projects through transfers from funds available to the Secretary of Defense.

Specified that no appropriation should be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration unless previously authorized by Congress.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Add \$5.3 million for the Moody Air Force Base, Ga.; Aug. 14. Voice vote.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Specify that no appropriation shall be made to the NASA unless previously authorized by Congress; Aug. 14. Voice.

AID FOR AIRPORTS

The House Aug. 18, by a 152-42 standing vote, passed under suspension of the rules and returned to the Senate an amended bill (S 3502) to extend for four years, through fiscal 1963, the Federal Airport Act. The Senate agreed to the House amendments Aug. 19.

S 3502 increased the fiscal 1959 authorization for airport construction grants from \$63 million to \$100 million and authorized annual grants of \$100 million (\$95 million for the states and \$5 million for the territories) for the next four fiscal years.

BACKGROUND -- S 3502 was passed by the Senate May 14 (Weekly Report p. 637) and reported, with amendments, by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Aug. 11 (H Rept 2539). The House Committee amended the bill by deleting a Senate provision setting up a \$75 million special fund "for immediate discretionary allocation" in fiscal 1959. It also added a section providing that Alaska, upon becoming a state, should continue to be treated as a territory for the purpose of allocating grants. The Committee report said Alaska would be entitled to a substantially higher grant if considered as a state, rather than a territory.

PROVISIONS -- (Weekly Report p. 637)

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION

Congress Aug. 20 completed action on a fiscal 1959 public works appropriation bill (HR 12858) totaling \$1,118,128,835. Both the House and Senate Aug. 20 approved by voice votes a conference report (H Rept 2670) on the bill, which appropriated \$813,887,500 for Army Department projects, \$287,391,335 for the Interior Department and \$16,850,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority. As sent to the President, the total was \$40,722,825 more than revised budget estimates, \$40,301,635 more than the House voted, and \$41,787,000 less than the Senate approved. (Weekly Report p. 891)

Included in the bill were 114 unbudgeted "new starts" on construction projects, covering those both in planning and construction phases. Of these, 47 were added by the House, 67 by the Senate. The new projects were estimated ultimately to cost approximately \$1,302,977,000.

BACKGROUND -- Conferees, in their Aug. 18 report, allotted \$806,972,500 for the Corps of Engineers, which was \$33.6 million less than the Senate approved and \$31.5 million more than the House voted. The Reclamation Bureau received \$255,577,335, which was \$8.8 million more than the House voted and \$8.2 million less than the Senate approved.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 12858, as sent to the President:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Quartermaster Corps	
Cemeterial expenses	\$ 6,915,000
Corps of Engineers	
General investigations	10,188,500
Construction	603,246,500
Operation and maintenance	113,370,000
General expenses	11,720,000
Flood control, Miss. River and tributaries	68,347,500
St. Lawrence Joint Board of Engineers	100,000
Subtotal	\$ 813,887,500

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation	
General investigations	\$ 4,556,000
Construction and rehabilitation	146,015,000
Operation and maintenance	27,500,000
Loan program	5,434,000
General administrative expenses	4,039,000
Upper Colorado River Basin fund	68,033,335
Bonneville Power Administration	30,104,000
Southeastern Power Administration	735,000
Southwestern Power Administration	975,000
Subtotal	\$ 287,391,335
Tennessee Valley Authority	\$ 16,850,000
TOTAL	\$1,118,128,835

TEXTILE LABELING

The Senate Aug. 18 passed by voice vote and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 469) to require labeling of household textile products. Before passage, it rejected, by a 36-47 roll-call vote, a motion to recommit the bill to the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (For voting see chart p. 1123)

The bill would require labels to show the type and percentage of fabrics contained and the name of the manufacturer or distributor. It was defended by its advocates as a needed protection for consumers. Opponents said it was designed to help cotton producers compete against synthetic fabrics and would not really help consumers.

BACKGROUND -- HR 469 was reported (H Rept 986) by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Aug. 5, 1957 and passed the House Aug. 14, 1957, by voice vote. It was reported (S Rept 1658) June 6 with amendments by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Exempt rug backings and pads and handicraft threads from labeling requirements and require labeling of reused upholstery stuffing; Aug. 18. Voice vote.

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Exempt from the labeling requirement individual items in a labeled package intended to be sold in that package; Aug. 18. Voice.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Delete the requirement that imported textile fiber products be labeled with the name of the country where processed or manufactured; Aug. 18. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) -- Limit the injunctive power of the Federal Trade Commission; Aug. 18. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- Aug. 18 -- John Stennis (D Miss.) -- The bill would help cotton and cotton textiles because "cotton is suffering greatly because of a situation in which no labeling is required.... The bill in no way attacks any other kind of textiles, synthetic or otherwise."

John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- When "representatives of the textile industry appeared before the committee, the disapproval of this proposed legislation was quite universal."

SALINE WATER CONVERSION

The House Aug. 21 by voice vote agreed to the conference report on a joint resolution (SJ Res 135 -- H Rept 2674) to authorize expenditure of \$10 million for construction of at least five experimental plants to convert salt or brackish water into drinking water. The report went to the Senate for consideration. (Weekly Report p. 1060)

The Senate and House had disagreed over where to locate the five plants. The conference report stipulated that the three salt water conversion plants would be located on the West, East and Gulf coasts. The Senate had authorized one in the Virgin Islands or other U.S. territory. The Senate had located the two brackish water plants in the Northern Great Plains area and one in the Southwest. The House had left the location up to the Secretary of Interior. The conferees accepted the Senate version. They also accepted House provisions extending the program from five to seven years and authorizing financial participation by states or public agencies.

EURATOM

The Senate Aug. 18 passed by voice vote and sent to the House two measures (S Con Res 116 and S 4273) authorizing United States cooperation with the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). The House passed both measures by voice vote Aug. 20, clearing S 4273 for the President's signature. S Con Res 116 required no further action.

The main goals of the program are to construct six major nuclear power reactors in Europe by the 1963-65 period with a combined capacity of about 1 million kilowatts and to use them for research and development, as well as power generation. The participating European countries are France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

The plan calls for the United States to provide \$135 million of the initial \$350 million cost of constructing the reactors, through an Export-Import Bank loan, and to underwrite some of the costs of the research and development program. The U.S. also will furnish fuel for the reactors.

BACKGROUND -- The U.S. May 29 signed an agreement to aid Euratom. President Eisenhower June 23 submitted the agreement to Congress for approval, as required by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. He also submitted a draft bill to implement the agreement. (Weekly Report p. 832; text of message p. 830)

The Joint Atomic Energy Committee Aug. 15 reported to the House and Senate, respectively, identical resolutions and bills (H Con Res 376 -- H Rept 2648; S Con Res 116 -- S Rept 2372; HR 13749 -- H Rept 2647; S 4273 -- S Rept 2370) approving the agreement and carrying out the program with certain modifications. (Weekly Report p. 1080)

The Committee noted in its report that U.S. aid to Euratom is not intended to "undercut the British foreign atomic power efforts" and said it "has been assured by the Atomic Energy Commission that support of the Euratom program will in no way provide a basis for any lessening of effort in the domestic atomic power program." It recommended the legislation as "an important step forward both in our foreign policy and in the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy."

PROVISIONS -- As they went to the House:

- S Con Res 116 approved the U.S.-Euratom agreement for general cooperation "in programs for the advancement of peaceful applications of atomic energy."

- S 4273, the Euratom Cooperation Act of 1958:

Pledged U.S. assistance to a joint program to build six nuclear reactors in Europe by the 1963-65 period with a combined capacity of about 1 million kilowatts.

Authorized a fiscal 1959 appropriation of \$3 million for the U.S. share of the joint research and development program, provided Euratom matched that amount.

Authorized the Atomic Energy Commission, within limits of amounts to be authorized and appropriated later, to guarantee proper performance of up to \$90 million of the atomic power equipment furnished to Euratom.

Authorized the sale or lease to Euratom of 30,000 kilograms of contained uranium 235 and 1 kilogram of plutonium.

Authorized the AEC to purchase up to 4,100 kilograms of plutonium from the Euratom reactors for peaceful purposes only.

Provided that the U.S. is not liable for any damages resulting from the joint program.

LABOR WELFARE FUNDS

The Senate Aug. 16 and the House Aug. 19 approved by voice votes the conference report on bill (S 2888 -- H Rept 2656) to require public disclosure of financial data on employee pension and welfare fund plans. The compromise measure, as sent to the White House, would require submission of data to the Secretary of Labor on an estimated 40,000 pension and welfare funds with reserves totaling \$35 billion and covering about 85 million persons.

BACKGROUND -- In their Aug. 15 report, conferees accepted the main provisions of the House-passed bill, which did not give the Secretary of Labor investigatory powers to check the accuracy of reports, as did the Senate measure. Conferees eliminated criminal penalties proposed in the Senate, but retained penalties for deliberate misstatements and willful violation of the registration or publication section. The conference version exempted plans covering fewer than 25 employees, whereas the Senate bill had exempted plans covering fewer than 100 and the House bill made no exemptions. Conferees dropped a House requirement that reports on plans include the approximate number of persons covered and added requirements that the latest annual report, as well as a description of the plan, be made available for inspection in answer to a written request, and that summaries, rather than entire reports, might be obtained by plan participants. Conferees reduced the reporting burden on multi-state plans, by making information filed under the act available to state authorities. Conferees also agreed to make the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act effective Jan. 1, 1959, whereas the House had made no such provision. (Weekly Report p. 976)

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report p. 1024.

SENATE DEBATE -- Aug. 16 -- John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- Senate conferees were forced to make "substantial concessions" since many House members "preferred no bill at all" to the Senate measure, and as a result the Labor Secretary would be "little more than the recipient of the reports."

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- With the statistical data to be made available, within several years "we can have a wealth of information which will permit us to legislate far more adequately than at the present time."

HOUSE DEBATE -- Aug. 19 -- Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) -- If this "self-policing type of legislation does not prevent abuse of these trust funds, then it will be necessary to adopt more punitive legislation."

HEALTH RESEARCH

The Senate Aug. 18 passed by voice vote and sent to the President a bill (HR 12876) to extend for three years, through June 30, 1962, the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956 (PL 835), which authorized annual matching grants of \$30 million for the construction of research centers. The bill amended the 1956 act by specifying that only projects whose principal purpose would be health research would be eligible for Federal grants. Current law provides that grants could be used for construction of that part of a multipurpose project which would be used for research.

BACKGROUND -- HR 12876 was passed by the House Aug. 5. (Weekly Report p. 1027) It was unanimously reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Aug. 8 without amendment (S Rept 2253).

LABOR LEGISLATION

The House Aug. 18, by a 190-198 roll-call vote, rejected a motion to suspend the rules and pass the Kennedy-Ives labor-reform bill (S 3974). The vote was 69 less than the two-thirds majority required for passage under suspension of the rules, a device which limits debate and prevents floor amendments. Voting for the bill were 149 Democrats and 41 Republicans; against it, 61 Democrats and 137 Republicans. (For voting see chart p. 1120)

Republicans protested strongly against what they called a Democratic "political exercise for partisan advantage" in the use of the suspension procedure. Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas) was criticized for "sitting on" the bill for 40 days, and thus preventing committee hearings. Democratic Rep. Graham A. Barden (N.C.), chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, said it was "an insult to the House and no compliment to their intelligence" to expect passage under suspension.

BACKGROUND -- S 3974 was passed by the Senate June 17, but the House Education and Labor Committee Aug. 14 voted against taking up either S 3974 or a GOP-backed bill (HR 13739) introduced Aug. 12 by Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.). (Weekly Report p. 1080) Nine Democrats Aug. 16 sent letters to all fellow House Members urging passage of S 3974 as the only chance to deal with labor abuses in 1958. The letter-writing campaign was spearheaded by Reps. George S. McGovern (D S.D.) and Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.), both members of the Education and Labor Committee.

DEBATE -- Kearns -- The House should not "be a partner to this poor, poor piece of legislation."

Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.) -- Supported the bill, but this was "an inexcusable way to enact sound legislation."

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell had authorized him to say, "It is a bad bill," and that he had hoped the House would amend it to bring it into line with the President's recommendations."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 18 -- AFL-CIO leaders, opening an Executive Council session in Pennsylvania, adopted a resolution urging House passage of S 3974, in the interest of the public and "the decent element in the labor movement and in management."

MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

The House Aug. 14 and the Senate Aug. 18 passed by voice votes and sent to the President a bill (HR 10360) to extend for two years, until June 30, 1961, the Mexican farm labor program. The program provides for the recruitment and temporary employment in the United States of agricultural workers from Mexico when adequate domestic workers are not available.

BACKGROUND -- The program was first enacted in 1951 and extended in 1953 and 1955. (1955 Almanac p. 183) HR 10360 was reported by the House Agriculture Committee Aug. 2 (H Rept 2357). The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee Aug. 5 reported a similar bill (S 4232 -- S Rept 2189), carrying a one-year extension. S 4232 was passed by the Senate Aug. 14.

AMENDMENT REJECTED -- HOUSE

George H. Christopher (D Mo.) -- Limit extension to one year and provide that only producers complying with all crop reduction and allotment programs of the Department of Agriculture may participate in the Mexican farm labor program; Aug. 14. Voice vote.

WHITE NOMINATION

The Senate Aug. 18 confirmed, by a roll-call vote of 56-20, the nomination of William Wilson White as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department. (For voting see chart p. 1123)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Judiciary Committee Aug. 11 voted 10-5 to approve Wilson's nomination. (Weekly Report p. 1081)

White received a recess appointment Dec. 5, 1957, to head the Civil Rights Division, created Sept. 9, 1957, by the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (PL 315). He was nominated to the post Jan. 13 by President Eisenhower. (For details of the Civil Rights Act, see CQ Almanac p. 553)

A 52-year-old Philadelphia attorney and a Republican, White served as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the office of legal counsel in the Justice Department when he wrote a memorandum in 1957 which served as the basis of the President's decision to send Federal troops to Little Rock, Ark. Before going to Washington in March 1957, he was U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for four years and a corporation lawyer before that.

DEBATE -- Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) -- "Either Mr. White is lacking in the understanding of the constitutional law...or else his bias in favor of racial integration is so strong that he is able to overlook the law."

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- "He did not recommend any alternative" to use of troops.

James O. Eastland (D Miss.) -- "Mr. White is a symbol of a constitutional interpretation that...is repugnant..."

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- The White memorandum should be made public in the Senate. (Attorney General William P. Rogers refused to permit this.)

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- "I am not satisfied with Mr. White's qualifications" because he said he had given all alternatives to use of troops, such as use of U.S. marshals, in his memorandum, but "the memorandum shows (his) thinking was entirely along the line of using troops."

PRESIDENTIAL PENSIONS

The Senate Aug. 16 and the House Aug. 21, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report on a bill (S 607 -- H Rept 2657) to provide pensions, clerical assistance and free mailing privileges to former Presidents. The action sent the measure to the White House.

BACKGROUND -- The House July 30 passed the bill providing pensions for former Presidents and their widows, but deleting provisions contained in the Senate bill for free office space and mailing privileges and an allowance for a staff. The Senate passed S 607 Feb. 4, 1957. (Weekly Report p. 990)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, S 607: Provided a pension of \$25,000 per year to former Presidents.

Authorized funds of not more than \$50,000 for an office staff for former Presidents; the top assistant would receive a salary equal to a Senator's administrative assistant (approximately \$16,000).

Authorized the General Services Administration to provide suitable, furnished office space for former Presidents.

Extended free mailing privileges to former Presidents.

Authorized a pension of \$10,000 to widows of former Presidents, provided they gave up any other Federal annuity or pension.

DEPRESSED AREAS

The House Aug. 15, by a 176-130 standing vote, passed and returned to the Senate an amended bill (S 3683) to provide Federal aid for the redevelopment of chronically depressed labor-surplus areas. A motion by Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.) to kill the bill by recommitting it to the Banking and Currency Committee failed by a 170-188 roll-call vote. The area development measure was cleared for floor action when the House, by a 216-159 roll call, adopted a rule (H Res 682) providing for two hours of debate. (For voting see chart p. 1120)

BACKGROUND -- Both the Democratic and Republican parties, in their 1956 campaign platforms, called for legislation to relieve localities suffering from chronic unemployment. After extensive hearings, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee April 28 reported S 3683 as a clean bill (S Rept 1494) authorizing \$379.5 million annually for area redevelopment. The Senate passed S 3683 despite a warning by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks that the Administration opposed any substantial increase over the \$50 million proposal contained in its own bill, S 1433. (Weekly Report p. 635).

The House Banking and Currency Committee reduced the bill's spending authorization to \$279.5 million and July 1 reported S 3683 (H Rept 2099). Eliminated from the Senate bill was the \$100 million revolving fund to help distressed communities construct and improve public facilities so they could attract new industries. (Weekly Report p. 874).

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, S 3683:

Established within the Housing and Home Finance Agency the Area Redevelopment Administration, to be headed by a Commissioner who would be assisted by an Area Redevelopment Advisory Board.

Authorized the Commissioner to designate industrial redevelopment areas and rural redevelopment areas; for an area to qualify as an industrial redevelopment area, unemployment in that area must have been at least: 12 percent of the labor force for the preceding 12 months, 9 percent for 15 of the preceding 18 months, 6 percent for 18 of the preceding 24 months or 15 percent for the preceding six months if it is proven that the cause of the joblessness was not temporary; the areas selected as rural redevelopment areas would be those in which exists the largest number and percentage of low-income farm families and persistent unemployment or underemployment.

Authorized the Commissioner to borrow up to \$200 million from the Treasury to set up two revolving loan funds of \$100 million each, one for industrial redevelopment and one for rural redevelopment.

Set the following terms on redevelopment loans: loans would be made only to applicants approved by state or local agencies and only when help from other sources is unavailable, the loans would mature in 40 years and would bear interest at a rate .25 percent over the average rate received by the Treasury on outstanding notes; Federal participation in any one redevelopment project would be limited to 65 percent of the project's cost.

Authorized the Commissioner to make grants of \$75 million a year for the construction and improvement of public facilities within the redevelopment areas if he determines that such projects are needed and would permanently alleviate unemployment.

Authorized annual appropriations of \$4.5 million for technical assistance to redevelopment areas.

Directed the Secretary of Labor to provide vocational training to the labor force in an area if it is needed.

Amended the Housing Act of 1949 to make urban renewal funds available for commercial or industrial redevelopment.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Paul Brown (D Ga.) -- Fix the interest rates on redevelopment loans at .25 percent more than the average amount received by the Treasury on outstanding obligations and provide that the money to be loaned from the revolving funds (\$200 million) be appropriated by Congress rather than borrowed from the Treasury; Aug. 15. Voice vote.

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- Eliminate a section authorizing the Secretary of Labor to make weekly payments for 13 weeks to unemployed individuals who are training for new jobs in redevelopment areas and who have either exhausted their unemployment insurance payments or who were not entitled to receive them; Aug. 15. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Ivor D. Fenton (R Pa.) -- Substitute for the Committee bill the provisions of an Administration-approved bill (HR 5468) authorizing \$50 million in redevelopment loans to be repaid in 25 years and \$1.5 million in grants for technical assistance; Aug. 15. Teller vote, 79-106.

DEBATE -- Aug. 15 -- Flood -- "This act has never been advertised by its sponsors as a measure to relieve cyclical unemployment. It is a long-range bill seeking to help those portions of our citizens in distressed industrial and urban areas who have remained unemployed or underemployed in both good times and bad...."

Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.) -- "The bill is still a bad bill. It is bad in principle. The principle is wrong. It would foster a government control system of industry production completely unrelated to good economics."

OMNIBUS HOUSING

The House Aug. 18, by a roll-call vote of 251-134, rejected a motion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate-approved housing bill (S 4035). The vote was six short of the required two-thirds needed to pass the bill under suspension of the rules. The House action apparently killed the bill. (For voting see chart p. 1120)

BACKGROUND -- S 4035 was reported (S Rept 1732) by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee June 19. The Senate passed it July 11 by voice vote. The House Banking and Currency Committee reported the bill (H Rept 2359) Aug. 2, with amendments, and asked the House Rules Committee for a rule. The Rules Committee refused to grant a rule on grounds it did not have adequate time before adjournment to consider the bill. Proponents then resorted to the suspension procedure as the only means of getting the bill to the floor.

PROVISIONS -- For Senate provisions, Weekly Report p. 920; for House committee provisions, Weekly Report p. 1054.

DEBATE -- Aug. 18 -- William B. Widnall (R N.J.) -- "It is highly regrettable that the Committee on Rules did not see fit to hold hearings on this important measure. It is far too important to bring up under suspension of the rules."

Albert Rains (D Ala.), chairman of the Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee -- The legislation was "vital" and "there is not a dollar...in this bill but what will be paid back to the Government of the U.S."

SOCIAL SECURITY

Congress Aug. 19 completed action on a bill (HR 13549) to increase social security benefits and taxes an average of 7 percent. The bill also would increase to some states, at an estimated annual cost of \$197 million, the Federal share of public assistance payments. The bill was cleared for the President's signature when the House by voice vote agreed to Senate amendments.

The Senate Aug. 16 passed HR 13549 by a 79-0 roll-call vote. Earlier, on a 32-53 roll call, the Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) to increase social security benefits by 10 percent. (For voting see chart p. 1122)

The Senate accepted, by voice votes, two amendments by Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) to reduce the Federal share of public assistance payments provided in the bill. Debate centered on whether numerous floor amendments, if accepted, would result in a Presidential veto. President Eisenhower asked Congress to reduce, rather than increase, the Federal participation in public assistance financing.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Finance Committee Aug. 14 reported HR 13549 (S Rept 2388) with few changes in the version passed by the House July 31. (Weekly Report p. 988, 1080)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 13549, Social Security Amendments of 1958:

OASI

Increased Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefits by approximately 7 percent with a minimum monthly increase of \$3 and an average increase of \$4.75.

Increased from \$200 to \$254 the total monthly benefits that could be paid to one family.

Increased OASI taxes by one-quarter of 1 percent (to 2.5 percent) for employees and employers and three-eighths of 1 percent (to 3.5 percent) for the self-employed.

Speeded up automatic OASI tax increases to one-half of 1 percent every three years until 1969, beginning in 1960. (Current law provides for an increase every five years until 1975 when the tax would reach 4.25 percent.)

Increased the annual wage base on which benefits are computed and taxes paid from \$4,200 to \$4,800, effective Jan. 1, 1959.

Extended benefits to the dependents of disabled workers on the same basis as those currently paid to dependents of retired workers.

Retained the current \$1,200 limit on yearly earnings permitted retired persons receiving benefits but clarified the formula for reducing benefits for those who earned more than \$1,200.

Extended social security coverage to certain teachers in Maine until July 1, 1960 to give the municipalities employing them an opportunity to bring them under social security coverage.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Provided that public assistance payments to the states for Federal-state programs of old-age assistance, aid to the blind and the totally disabled would remain at 50 percent for those states whose per capita income was equal to or more than the United States average but increased the Federal share to a maximum of 65 percent for those states whose income was less than the national per capita average, effective Oct. 1, 1958.

Increased from \$60 to \$65 the maximum average benefit payment in which the Federal Government could share, on the matching percentage basis applied in the particular state, and kept the Federal share at four-fifths of the first \$30 paid to a beneficiary.

Kept at \$30 the maximum monthly benefits payments to dependent children and kept the Federal share at fourteen-sevenths of the first \$17 paid to a beneficiary.

Increased the annual authorization for grants to the states for child-welfare services from \$12 million to \$17 million, for crippled children's services from \$15 million to \$20 million and for maternal and child health services from \$16.5 million to \$21.5 million.

Set up a temporary 12-member Advisory Council on Child-Welfare Services and directed it to report to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare on or before Jan. 1, 1960.

Extended OASI, public assistance and maternal and child health provisions to Guam.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

William A. Purtell (R Conn.) -- Establish a temporary 12-member Advisory Council on Child-Welfare Services and direct it to report to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare on or before Jan. 1, 1960; Aug. 16. Voice vote.

Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) -- Extend social security coverage to certain teachers in the state of Maine until July 1, 1960; Aug. 16. Voice.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Provide that public assistance payments may be paid to legal representatives of beneficiaries; Aug. 16. Voice.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Decrease from 70 percent to 65 percent the maximum Federal matching contribution for public assistance programs; Aug. 16. Voice.

Smathers -- Decrease from five-sixths of the first \$18 to fourteen-sevenths of the first \$17 the Federal share of benefits paid to dependent children; Aug. 16. Voice.

Long -- Make Oct. 1, 1958 the effective date for Federal matching payments to states for public assistance programs; Aug. 16. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) -- Increase social security benefits by 10 percent; Aug. 16. Roll-call vote, 32-53.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Raise maximum public assistance payments by \$5 monthly for old-age assistance, aid to the blind and the totally or permanently disabled; Aug. 16. Voice.

Chapman Revercomb (R W.Va.) -- Provide full retirement benefits under OASI provisions for both men and women at age 62; Aug. 16. Voice.

John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- Increase social security benefits by 8 percent; Aug. 16. Voice.

Kennedy -- Raise lump-sum death payment ceiling from \$255 to \$381; Aug. 16. Voice.

Revercomb -- Broaden the bill's definition of a disabled person; Aug. 16. Voice.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Substitute a new bill providing social security increases of 25 percent and establishing a health insurance program; Aug. 16. Voice.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Provide that a recipient of old-age assistance or aid to dependent children may earn up to \$20 monthly without having these amounts deducted from public assistance payments; Aug. 16. Standing.

FARM PROGRAM

The Senate Aug. 18 passed by voice vote and sent to the President the House version of a bill (S 4071) reducing price supports and easing production controls on cotton, rice and corn and extending for three years the incentive payment program for wool.

Adjournment-eve pressure from cotton and rice producers and textile manufacturers, as well as the adamant attitude of House farm leaders, forced the Senate to back down on its demand for a conference to settle its differences with the House over certain key features of the measure.

This rapid-fire sequence of events led to the final passage:

The Senate Agriculture Committee Aug. 15 voted, 9-6, to reject the House amendments to the bill and demand a conference. The Senate later in the day backed this decision by voice vote. Still later that day, a request for the House's unanimous consent to the appointment of conferees drew a chorus of objections, and Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) said, "If the Senate insists on a conference, it is very doubtful we will have a farm bill at this session."

The next morning, Aug. 16, the Senate Agriculture Committee reversed itself and voted, 9-6, to accept the House version of the bill. Republican Sens. Milton R. Young (N.D.), Andrew F. Schoepel (Kan.) and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa) were reported to have switched their stands.

Most objection to the House amendments came from Midwest Senators who said the corn and feed grain provisions would lead to overproduction of those crops and a resultant decline in hog and cattle prices. They also opposed the House's removal of the 60 percent of parity floor on price supports for feed grains, although assurances were given by Department of Agriculture officials that the supports in 1959 would be at least that high.

Final passage of S 4071 by Congress prevented scheduled reductions in cotton and rice acreage, permitted temporary expansion of cotton production and authorized gradual reduction in the price support levels for the two commodities; gave corn producers an opportunity to abandon the existing acreage allotment system for one of uncontrolled production and lowered price supports; and continued for three years, with increased financial support, the incentive payments to domestic wool producers.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Aug. 18 said the bill contained "many forward-looking provisions" that would increase farmers' "freedom to plant" and "lead to expanded markets."

BACKGROUND -- S 4071 was reported (S Rept 1766) June 28 by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (Weekly Report p. 838) and passed by the Senate July 25. (Weekly Report p. 983) An amended bill was reported (H Rept 2356) Aug. 2 by the House Agriculture Committee, but the House Aug. 6 rejected a motion to suspend the rules and pass it. (Weekly Report p. 1023) Further minor modifications were made in the bill and it passed the House Aug. 13 by voice vote. (Weekly Report p. 1061)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, S 4071, the Agricultural Act of 1958:

Established new price support and production control provisions for these crops:

● **COTTON** -- Established a national minimum acreage allotment of 16 million acres plus an estimated 310,000-

acre national reserve, to guarantee each planter a minimum allotment equal to his 1958 allotment or 10 acres, whichever is smaller.

Set the minimum price support level at 80 percent of parity in 1959; 75 percent of parity in 1960; 70 percent of parity in 1961 and 65 percent of parity thereafter.

For 1959 and 1960, gave each farmer a choice of taking his acreage allotment and price supports on these terms, or taking a 15 point reduction in price supports in return for an increase in acreage of up to 40 percent (the exact percentage increase to be set by the Secretary of Agriculture).

Beginning in 1961, based price supports on the average quality of the cotton crop, instead of on 7/8-inch middling cotton.

● **RICE** -- Permanently extended existing national and state minimum acreage allotments.

For 1959 and 1960, gave the Secretary of Agriculture power to set the minimum price support anywhere between 75 and 90 percent of parity, without regard to the supply level. (This repealed the "escalator clause" in existing law that forced price supports up as surpluses declined.)

Set minimum price supports at 70 percent of parity in 1961 and 65 percent of parity thereafter.

● **CORN AND FEED GRAINS** -- Ordered a referendum by Dec. 15, in which commercial area corn producers would choose between the existing system of acreage allotments and price supports and a new system which would, beginning in 1959:

Discontinue the existing system of acreage allotments and end the distinction between commercial and non-commercial corn areas.

Set the minimum price support for corn at 90 percent of the average market price for the three preceding years or at 65 percent of parity, whichever is higher.

Establish mandatory price supports for oats, rye, barley and grain sorghums "at a fair and reasonable level in relation to corn."

S 4071 also made these provisions for other commodities and programs:

● **WOOL** -- Extended the Wool Act of 1954 for three years, to March 31, 1962, with provisions for incentive payments up to 110 percent of parity to wool producers from tariff receipts on imported wool, and broadened the source of tariff receipts to make about twice as much money available for the payments.

● **TUNG NUTS** -- Increased the minimum price support on tung nut oil from 60 to 65 percent of parity whenever domestic production is less than anticipated domestic demand.

● **DAIRY PRODUCTS** -- Extended for two years the program under which surplus dairy products are made available to the armed services and included the Coast Guard and Merchant Marine Academy in the program.

DEBATE -- Aug. 18 -- Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- "We are now confronted with the choice of accepting this legislation or nothing.... There is a serious situation confronting farmers in the South who produce cotton and rice.... I shall not resist further...."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "I predict that the (corn and feed grain) surpluses will mount to an astronomical proportion. Prices for the grains will go disastrously low, and in a period of two years the price of livestock will be affected disastrously. I further predict that within...one year the price of pork and swine will be adversely affected."

TAX CODE REVISION

The House and Senate Aug. 15, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report on a bill (HR 8381 -- H Rept 2632) to make technical changes in the Internal Revenue Code, correct unintended tax benefits and hardships and provide approximately \$260 million in tax relief for small businesses.

BACKGROUND -- The House Jan. 28 passed HR 8381 without the small business tax relief section (Weekly Report p. 150). The Senate Aug. 12 passed its version of the measure, incorporating the text of the small business tax bill (HR 13382). (Weekly Report p. 1062)

MAJOR PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, Title I of HR 8381, the Technical Amendments Act of 1958, made technical changes in the Internal Revenue Code. Title II of HR 8381, the Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958:

Permitted businesses to write off 20 percent of the cost of their new or used depreciable equipment or machinery with a useful life of six years or more in the year of acquisition; limited the writeoff to \$10,000 annually, or \$20,000 on a joint return, and to property purchased after Dec. 31, 1957 (estimated \$175 million revenue loss).

Extended from two to three years the net operating loss carryback period for which businesses could claim tax refunds (estimated \$50 million revenue loss).

Provided a 10-year payment period for Federal estate taxes in closely held businesses, and a 4 percent interest rate on the unpaid balance (estimated \$35 million revenue loss).

Authorized writeoffs up to \$25,000 a year, or \$50,000 on joint returns, on the sale, at a loss, of originally held small business stock that was issued after June 30, 1958.

Increased from \$60,000 to \$100,000 the accumulated earnings credit before taxation.

EXCISE TAX CHANGES

The House Aug. 14 and the Senate Aug. 15 agreed by voice votes to the conference report (H Rept 2596) on the Excise Tax Technical Changes Act of 1958 (HR 7125). The action sent the bill to the President.

BACKGROUND -- The House June 20, 1957, passed HR 7125 (H Rept 481), and the Senate Aug. 12, 1958, passed an amended version of the act. (Weekly Report p. 1063)

MAJOR CHANGES -- As sent to the President, the bill made the following major changes in the Senate version of HR 7125 (Weekly Report p. 1063):

Deleted Senate provisions to exempt from excise taxes up to 200 gallons per year of beer brewed at home for home consumption.

Deleted a Senate provision to make removal of the excise tax on construction and reconstruction of certain clubs become effective June 1, 1958.

Retained House provisions exempting non-profit educational organizations from paying retail, manufacturer, communication and transportation taxes.

Placed an eight-cents-per-share ceiling on the stock transfer tax.

Made Jan. 1, 1958, the effective date for the removal of the tax on community swimming pools and barred interest payments on refunds.

FOOD STAMP PLAN

The House Aug. 18, by a 196-187 roll-call vote, rejected a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill (HR 13067) to establish a food stamp plan for the distribution to needy families of \$1 billion worth of Government-held surplus farm commodities each year. A two-thirds majority -- 256 "yeas" -- was needed to pass the bill under suspension of the rules. (For voting see chart p. 1120)

BACKGROUND -- The House Agriculture Committee Aug. 2 reported HR 13067 (H Rept 2358) as a result of hearings on a number of food stamp plan bills by the Consumers Study Subcommittee. Testifying in favor of the plan were the National Farmers Union, the National Grange and the National Milk Producers Federation. The Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Budget, in letters to Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), said they were opposed to the plan because it would increase and shift to the Federal Government the total cost, now partially borne by state and local governments, of distributing surplus commodities.

CONTEMPT CITATIONS

The Senate Aug. 18 unanimously adopted resolutions (S Res 362-374) citing 13 persons for contempt of Congress. A single roll-call vote of 87-0 upheld the Aug. 8 recommendations of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. (Weekly Report p. 1081) Committee Chairman Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) had asked the Senate either to back up the Committee or disband it. (For voting see chart p. 1123)

CITATIONS -- The following were cited by the Senate: Maurice A. Hutcheson (S Res 362 -- S Rept 2265), president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-CIO), for refusal to answer questions in the Committee hearings about his financial dealings or to tell whether he had misused union funds for his own benefit. He did not invoke the Fifth Amendment but declined to answer on grounds that the Committee did not pursue due process of law and exceeded its jurisdiction.

Ernest Mark High (S Res 363 -- S Rept 2266), publisher of the AFL Spotlight, a N.Y. labor newspaper, and Peter Licavoli (S Res 364 -- S Rept 2268), Detroit and Tucson, Ariz., racketeer, for refusal to respond to subpoenas.

Anthony Accardo (S Res 373 -- S Rept 2277), an alleged Chicago gangster; Jack Cerone (S Res 365 -- S Rept 2269), Elmwood Park, Ill., a former chauffeur for Accardo; Ross Prio (S Res 366 -- S Rept 2270), Accardo lieutenant; Joseph Divarco (S Res 367 -- S Rept 2271), identified by the Committee as a "Chicago hoodlum and convicted counterfeiter;" Sam Battaglia (S Res 368 -- S Rept 2272), also identified by the Committee as a "Chicago hoodlum;" Marshall Caifano (S Res 369 -- S Rept 2273), Chicago, an Accardo lieutenant with a long criminal record; Dan Lardino (S Res 370 -- S Rept 2274), Chicago, official of Local 658 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union (AFL-CIO); John Lardino (S Res 371 -- S Rept 2275), brother of Dan Lardino, former administrative director and supervisor of business agents of Local 593 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Chicago; Joseph Aiuppa (S Res 372 -- S Rept 2276), Elmhurst, Ill., an officer of Local 450 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Cicero, Ill.; and Abraham Teitelbaum (S Res 374 -- S Rept 2278), Chicago attorney for the Chicago Restaurant Assn.; all for attempting to thwart the Committee by frivolous use of the Fifth Amendment.

FEDERAL BUDGET CONTROLS

The House Aug. 14 cleared for the President's signature a bill (HR 8002) authorizing the President to include, in each appropriation request to Congress, a proposed limitation on annual accrued expenditures -- that is, a limit on the amount the Government could spend for goods and services in the fiscal year. The action came on the adoption, by voice vote, of a resolution (H Res 674) providing for House acceptance of the Senate amendments to the bill.

HR 8002 also provided that any unused balance of the limitation on annual accrued expenditures would lapse at the end of the fiscal year. Under current practice, some appropriations voted by Congress can be carried over from year to year.

BACKGROUND -- HR 8002 was passed by the House March 6. The Senate passed its version of the measure July 31. The Senate version authorized transfers from one expenditure limitation to another within an agency and deleted a House provision that would have changed Senate rules to make in order appropriation bill riders dealing with funds previously made available. Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) Aug. 4 objected to a unanimous consent request for the House to concur in the Senate amendments, but the House Rules Committee Aug. 6 reported the rule (H Res 674) that provided for House acceptance of the amendments. (Weekly Report p. 1024)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 8002: Provided that, when the President determined a satisfactory system of accrual accounting for an appropriation or fund account had been established, each proposed appropriation thereafter sent to Congress would be accompanied by a proposed limitation on annual accrued expenditures.

Authorized the President to include proposals authorizing the head of the agency for which the appropriation would be made to make transfers between expenditure limitations set for his agency; permitted limits on the extent of any such transfer.

Stated that expenditures subject to such limitations should include the cost of goods and services and other assets received, advance payments made and progress payments becoming due, and the amount of any other liabilities becoming payable during the specific fiscal year.

Provided that any unused balance of the limitation would lapse at the end of the fiscal year concerned, but specified that this would not prevent future payment for liabilities incurred in that fiscal year.

Provided that obligations for a fiscal year which do not become payable in that year may be charged against the limitation for that year in which the liabilities are paid.

Specified no intent to change existing law with respect to the current method of making appropriations or incurring appropriation obligations.

Made in order, under the rules of the House and Senate, inclusion in appropriation bills of limitations on annual accrued expenditures and of transfers between such limitations.

Made the bill effective until April 1, 1962.

DEBATE -- Aug. 14 -- John Taber (R N.Y.) -- "The President already has the power to submit (to Congress) anything that this bill gives him...the only (appropriations) bills that are not subject to the accrued expenditure are where the Congress specifically provides for the availability of funds for more than one year." The Senate amendment authorizing "Congress to place in appropri-

tion bills provisions for the transfer of funds between projects...(is) one of the worst things we could have in any bill...."

Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) -- "The bill... provides the possibility of imposing expenditure limitations in terms of accrued expenditure so that this House may control not only obligating authority, but actual expenditure, just as we always did...until a few years ago, when we departed from the contract authority principle, leaving the rate and time of expenditure to the extent of about one third of our total appropriations largely in the hands of the departments and agencies, thereby relinquishing control in any given year over a balanced budget."

CAPITOL EXTENSION

The Senate Aug. 14 rejected, by a 32-47 roll-call vote, an amended bill (S 2883) that would have blocked the proposed 32½-foot extension of the east front of the Capitol. (For voting see chart p. 1122)

As it came to the floor, the bill would have eliminated a provision of existing law requiring the extension to be in accord with a 1905 architectural plan. But before the final roll call, the Senate by voice vote agreed to a substitute amendment to divert funds already appropriated for the extension to repairs on the existing sandstone facade and portico. Passage of the substitute bill would have blocked the extension.

BACKGROUND -- Congressional authority for extension of the east front was embodied in the Legislative Appropriation Act for fiscal 1956 (PL 242, 84th Congress). In addition to appropriating funds for the project, PL 242 committed the Architect of the Capitol to a 32½-foot extension in accordance with a plan submitted to Congress in 1905. Mounting opposition led to Congressional attempts to halt the project in 1958. S 2883 was reported by the Senate Public Works Committee March 7 (S Rept 1352). As reported, the bill would have amended PL 242 by striking out the reference to the 1905 plan. (Weekly Report p. 270, 279)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Substitute for the committee bill a requirement that funds already appropriated for extension of the east front be made available "for the repair of the east central portion of the United States Capitol without extending, altering or otherwise changing the character of such east front;" Aug. 14, Voice Vote.

OBSCENE MAIL LAW

The Senate Aug. 14 and the House Aug. 15, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report on a bill (HR 6239 -- H Rept 2624) to strengthen the law prohibiting the mailing of obscene matter. The action cleared the bill for the President's signature.

Conferees accepted House provisions to permit prosecution in the district in which the obscene matter was received and districts through which it passed, as well as the district where mailed. They also accepted House provisions setting penalties at five years in jail and a \$5,000 fine for first offenses and doubling the penalties for subsequent offenses. The Senate bill did not provide for prosecution in the districts through which the obscene matter passed and set higher penalties for mailing prohibited matter to persons under 19 years of age.

BACKGROUND -- HR 6239 was passed by the House May 19 and the Senate July 28. (Weekly Report p. 990)

UN RADIATION REPORT

The 15-nation United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation Aug. 10 reported that its 2½-year study found there was "an imperative need for keeping the radiation level as low as feasible." It said "man may prove to be unusually vulnerable to ionizing radiations...on account of his known sensitivity to radiation, his long life and the long interval between conception and the period of reproduction." It found "irradiation of bone marrow and of bone may give rise to leukemia and to bone tumors..." and "irradiation of the gonads is able to bring about changes in the heredity material..." It said "the committee concludes that all steps designed to minimize the irradiation of human populations will act to the benefit of human health. Such steps include the avoidance of unnecessary exposure resulting from medical, industrial and other procedures for peaceful uses on the one hand and the cessation of contamination of the environment by explosions of nuclear weapons on the other."

The report, in a 9-5 (1 abstention) vote, said the cessation of nuclear tests "involve national and international decisions which lie outside the scope of its work." However it was viewed with satisfaction by opponents to further nuclear testing.

The nations that served on the committee were United States, Russia, Czechoslovakia, United Arab Republic, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, the United Kingdom and India.

The Atomic Energy Commission and the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council called the report a "thorough-going scientific study." Their reaction noted that the study had pointed out that there was no certainty that fallout would produce new cases of leukemia and bone cancer.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), vice chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, said the UN report punched holes in the AEC's "stiff-necked" attitude on nuclear tests and destroyed some of the AEC's "pet theories."

ARTHUR MILLER ORDERED ACQUITTED

The U.S. Court of Appeals Aug. 7 unanimously reversed the contempt-of-Congress conviction of playwright Arthur Miller and directed the District Court in Washington to acquit him. Miller was convicted May 31, 1957 by U.S. District Court Judge Charles F. McLaughlin and given a suspended jail sentence of 30 days and a \$500 fine, for refusing to tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 21, 1956 (CQ 1956 Almanac p. 588) the names of Communist writers with whom he admittedly met in New York in 1949. The Court of Appeals said Committee Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) failed to warn Miller sufficiently of the risk of contempt if he refused to answer the committee's questions. The House June 25, 1956 voted, 373 to 9, to cite Miller for contempt.

RICKOVER MEDAL

The Senate and House Aug. 18 unanimously approved and sent to the President a resolution (S J Res 201) to provide for an award of a \$2,500 special Congressional Gold Medal of Merit to Rear Adm. Hyman G. Rickover for his pioneering work on nuclear-powered naval vessels. The action follows the "snub" to Rickover who was not invited to ceremonies Aug. 8 honoring Comdr. W.R. Anderson and his crew for the voyage Aug. 3 of the submarine "Nautilus" under the Arctic ice pack. However, President Eisenhower Aug. 19 asked Rickover to represent him in greeting the Nautilus' return and Secretary of the Navy Thomas S. Gates Jr. said Rickover would be promoted to vice admiral.

LITTLE ROCK INTEGRATION

The 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis Aug. 18 reversed the June 21 decision of U.S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley of Hope, Ark., which would have suspended integration of Little Rock, Ark., Central High School until the spring session of 1961. In a 6-1 decision, the majority opinion, written by Judge Marion C. Matthes, said a Federal court order should not be "whittled away, watered down or shamefully withdrawn in the face of violent and unlawful acts of individual citizens." The Little Rock School Board Aug. 19 said it would appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. (Weekly Report p. 865)

REPUBLICANS COMPLAIN

House Republicans Aug. 17-18 criticized the Democratic leadership for "legislative tyranny" in scheduling last-minute bills for consideration under suspension of the rules, which means that they must be acted upon without amendment. Under this procedure a vote of at least two-thirds of the House Members present is required for passage. House Republican Whip Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) told Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), "you are virtually asking us to act on 35 bills without our being able to say anything or propose anything." Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) protested against the "no-amendment" procedure. Rep. Steven B. Derounian (R N.Y.) called the procedure a "sneak attack" and said the measures could have been brought up earlier because "we have dawdled all year (without) a single Saturday or night meeting."

DISCOUNT RATE UP

The Federal Reserve Board Aug. 14 approved an increase in the discount rate for the San Francisco Reserve Bank from 1-3/4 to 2 percent. This was the first increase since Aug. 13, 1957, and was a major policy reversal, indicating that the Board feels recovery from the recession is underway and inflation is now a threat. The other 11 Federal Reserve Banks are expected to follow suit soon. The Aug. 14 move coincided with a reduction in the British bank rate from 5 to 4½ percent. (Weekly Report p. 1042)



Pressures On Congress

LABOR LEGISLATION

Pressure to pass a labor reform bill came from the AFL-CIO and the Eisenhower Administration this week.

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, Aug. 18 wired this resolution of his Executive Council to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) and House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.): "The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO believes that the legitimate interest of the public, the decent elements in the labor movement and in management will be best served by passing S 3974 now. We are convinced that the enactment of this bill will help the labor movement in its determination to eliminate corruption in the labor movement and to clean its own house. Although the bill is not perfect, the good outweighs the bad and the passage of the bill without amendment is the only way to insure enactment of remedial legislation at this session of Congress. We therefore endorse S 3974 and urge Members of the House of Representatives to vote to suspend the rules and to vote favorably for its passage."

S 3974 passed the Senate June 17 by an 88-1 roll-call vote (Weekly Report, p. 772). The House Aug. 18 by a 190-198 roll-call vote rejected a motion to suspend the rules and pass S 3974. (See p. 1097)

The AFL-CIO Executive Council Aug. 19 at its meeting in Forest Park, Pa. said S 3974 was defeated because of "an unholy alliance of the National Assn. of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, the reactionary Republican leadership of the House, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the United Mine Workers." The statement said, "We deplore the role of Secretary of Labor Mitchell whose opposition to constructive reform legislation was politically inspired."

In a speech before the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention in New York, Mitchell Aug. 20 brushed off the criticism by saying, "This is the blaming season when everybody starts blaming everybody for what didn't happen.... For eight months Congress has had the opportunity to come up with desirable legislation. This Administration and I want sound, constructive labor legislation that will protect the individual union member and the public, and there is still time before Congress adjourns if they really want it."

Mitchell claimed S 3974 had these four basic defects: it did not give the Labor Secretary adequate investigatory powers; it did not mark off the state and Federal jurisdictional areas; it ignored secondary boycotts, and it did not cover "blackmail picketing," which Mitchell defined as economic reprisals against both employers and employees.

President Eisenhower Aug. 20 asked Congress to pass a labor reform bill before adjournment. (For text of President's statement see p. 1119).

CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS

The Catholic War Veterans at its 23d annual convention Aug. 13-17 adopted resolutions:

- Opposing reductions in the strength of the National Guard.
 - Reaffirming opposition to importation of goods from Communist-dominated nations and recognition of Red China.
 - Recommending creation of a Senate Veterans Affairs Committee.
 - Recommending a national lottery with the proceeds to go to finance veterans' benefits.
 - Opposing any reduction in Federal veterans' benefits.
- Peter J. Hopkins of Yonkers, N.Y., was reelected national commander of the 172,000-member CWV.

ANTITRUST LAWS

The Twentieth Century Fund, a foundation with headquarters in New York City, Aug. 18 published a study claiming Americans are "nearly unanimous" in their support of Federal antitrust laws.

Dr. Simon N. Whitney wrote the study for the fund while serving as its research director and as a professor of economics at New York University. He currently is an economist with the Federal Trade Commission.

The study said the antitrust laws "are effect as well as cause of the competitive spirit in the U.S."

Pressure Points

● **BOATING REGULATION** -- The American Yachtmen's Assn., Council of State Governments, National Assn. of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, National Assn. of Marine Dealers, National Wildlife Federation and Outboard Boating Club of America all urged passage of the bill (HR 11078) to authorize licensing of motorboats. Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) read letters of support from those groups into the Congressional Record Aug. 18 in asking the Senate to pass HR 11078. The Senate passed the measure by voice vote.

● **NATIONAL ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE** -- Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, Aug. 20 wired Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D) of Arkansas that the NAACP was ready to assist Negroes "with all legal weapons" in their efforts to integrate schools in Little Rock.

● **RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AGENCY** -- Attorneys for the Agriculture Department Aug. 20 said no action is planned to recover \$120,000 the REA loaned to the Central Iowa Power Cooperative. Comptroller General Joseph Campbell July 21 directed the Department of Agriculture to recover the money on grounds the loan should not have been made. The National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. protested the ruling and was granted a hearing July 30. The Comptroller General Aug. 5 notified the Agriculture Department to delay carrying out the ruling. (Weekly Report p. 1031)

MISSISSIPPI PRIMARY

Only two contests mark the Aug. 26 Mississippi primary. Sen. John C. Stennis (D) is unopposed for renomination and reelection.

In the 5th District (east-central), Rep. Arthur Winstead (D) is favored over two opponents, Charles P. Mosby Jr. and Ance Blakeney.

In the 6th District (southeast), Rep. William M. Colmer (D) has a stronger opponent in Boyce Holleman of Wiggins, district attorney and former state representative, but is given the edge over his younger rival.

The other incumbents are unopposed.

The list of candidates follows:

Democrats	
Senator	*John C. Stennis
Districts	
1	*Thomas G. Abernethy
2	*Jamie L. Whitten
3	*Frank E. Smith
4	*John Bell Williams
5	*Arthur Winstead Charles P. Mosby Jr. Ance Blakeney
6	*William M. Colmer Boyce Holleman

* Incumbent

(For past vote percentages, see 1957 Almanac p. 181)

WINNERS ON RECOUNTS

Kansas 6th District: Rep. Wint Smith (R) won renomination to a seventh House term by a 49-vote margin over Keith G. Sebelius, Norton attorney, in the Republican primary Aug. 5 in the Kansas 6th District, according to an official canvass of the vote completed Aug. 8. The final vote was 12,003 for Smith, 11,954 for Sebelius, and 2,765 for Joe Gunnels of Colby. (Weekly Report p. 1039)

Michigan 7th District: James G. O'Hara, St. Clair Shores attorney, won the Democratic nomination for the House in Michigan's 7th District by 23 votes in the Aug. 5 primary, according to the official canvass of the vote Aug. 11. It reversed the unofficial count which gave Joseph E. Mihelich of East Detroit a 31-vote margin over O'Hara. O'Hara will run against Rep. Robert J. McIntosh (R) in the November election. (Weekly Report p. 1038)

Missouri 4th District: On the basis of final returns, Rep. George H. Christopher (D) was nominated to a fourth term in the 4th Missouri District primary Aug. 5 by a vote of 19,856 to 17,904 for Robert P. Weatherford Jr. In the Republican primary, James A. Rahm, Warrensburg attorney, won the GOP nomination by a vote of 3,374 to 2,911, over Castle P. Anderson. (Weekly Report p. 1038)

WYOMING PRIMARY RESULTS

(For background, see Weekly Report p. 1072)

Gale McGee, 43, of Laramie, foreign policy expert on leave from the University of Wyoming faculty, won the Democratic Senatorial nomination to oppose Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R) in the Aug. 19 Wyoming primary.

McGee, a former aide to Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), defeated Hepburn T. Armstrong, Lander uranium executive, for the nomination. Returns from 590 of the state's 689 precincts gave McGee 19,335 votes to 13,313 for Armstrong.

Barrett, unopposed on the GOP ticket, drew 29,587 votes in the same number of precincts.

Gov. Milward L. Simpson (R) was renominated on the Republican ticket. Unopposed for the Democratic nomination was J.J. Hickey, 46-year-old Cheyenne attorney.

In the contest for the single at-large seat in the House, incumbent Rep. Keith Thomson (R) was unopposed for renomination. Raymond B. Whitaker, 39, of Casper, Natrona County Prosecuting Attorney, easily defeated two rivals for the Democratic nomination.

The list of candidates follows:

	Democrats	Republicans
Governor	J.J. Hickey	*Milward L. Simpson
Senator	Gale McGee	*Frank A. Barrett
Representative		
At-Large	Raymond B. Whitaker	*Keith Thomson

* Incumbent

(For past vote percentages, see 1957 Almanac p. 183)

ALCORN STATEMENT

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn Aug. 19 said he "would certainly hope and anticipate the President will have an active part" in the 1958 GOP Congressional campaign.

Alcorn made the statement after meeting with Mr. Eisenhower, but he said the President's campaign plans had not been discussed specifically at the get-together.

Alcorn told reporters he thought Republican chances of recapturing control of the Senate were improving but he was still not ready to predict they would accomplish that goal.

The chairman said Republicans have raised one-third of their \$2.9 million fund goal for the 1958 campaign. (For President's views, see p. 1115)

HALL QUITS RACE

Former Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall Aug. 16 withdrew from the race for the GOP nomination for Governor of New York. His withdrawal left Nelson A. Rockefeller as the probable choice at the Aug. 25-26 state convention. Hall said he was quitting because "I have always been a realist in politics."

LABOR INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On labor racketeering. (Weekly Report p. 1083)

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 14 -- Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) said Rep. Wint Smith (R Kan.) was guilty of nothing improper when, as chairman, he abruptly suspended House committee hearings in 1953 on Teamsters Union affairs in Detroit. Hoffman said he knew of no political pressures against himself or Smith.

Miss Betty Starrett, a secretary, said she heard an ultimatum delivered to Dave Probst, head of an Indianapolis taxicab company, shortly before he disappeared on June 6, 1955. He is presumed dead. The ultimatum to produce certain records "or else" was given by three men linked to the Teamsters. Earlier testimony showed that Probst received a loan of \$8,000 in 1954 from a company owned by the wives of James R. Hoffa, president of the Teamsters Union and Owen B. Brennan, a Teamster vice president. Hugh Wagner of Indianapolis said he was made office manager of Probst's State Cab Co. in December of 1954. A week later, he said, Gene San Soucie, president of Indianapolis Teamster Local 135, and Gus Zapas, a Teamster official and president of an Indianapolis bartenders' union, told him Probst was through. From then on, Wagner testified, Zapas picked up the cab company's receipts daily. Hoffa said he made the \$8,000 loan to Probst on San Soucie's recommendation and otherwise knew of no involvement in the cab company by San Soucie or Zapas. San Soucie said that Hoffa deposited \$125,000 in an account in the Fidelity Bank & Trust Co. of Indianapolis in the name of Teamsters Local 299 of Detroit for Teamster Local 135 as a "front" to impress employers during collective bargaining. The money never was touched after it was deposited.

Aug. 15 -- Hoffa's complicated financial dealings were examined. Committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy said Hoffa failed to give a complete picture of his financial affairs when he appeared before the committee a year ago.

Aug. 19 -- Rep. Smith said political pressure had not caused him to call off the 1953 hearings.

William J. Keating, former counsel of the New York City Anticrime Committee, said Robert (Barney) Baker, an organizer for the Central States Conference of the Teamsters Union and a close associate of Hoffa, was deeply involved with the underworld in his Teamster activities.

Mrs. Molly Baker, divorced from Baker, said he associated with gangsters and was a "close" friend of N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman, a statement that Harriman promptly denied. Mrs. Baker also said Baker told her that Joseph Costello, operator of the Ace Cab Co. of St. Louis, got the missing \$300,000 of ransom money in the 1953 kidnapping of Bobby Greenlease. Costello invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked about the ransom money. Capt. John Doherty, a St. Louis detective, said police believe Costello has the money.

Aug. 20 -- Baker, a 300-plus pound man, said previous testimony was calculated to "destroy" Harriman,

"a decent man and a man that I honor and I love (but) I am not close, close, close, as they so described I was." Baker acknowledged association with a long list of gangsters (a term which he described as "strictly cloak and dagger") and hoodlums. Baker said "I'm proud of how I've lived." He said his wife's testimony was the "vengeance of a woman...a woman scorned."

Aug. 21 -- Baker "couldn't remember" where he got many thousands of dollars to support Mrs. Ruth Brougher in Miami before she went to prison to serve a 15-year sentence for manslaughter. He admitted that he talked to Mike (Trigger Mike) Copola, a Miami mobster, about the matter.

MILITARY RESEARCH

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- Aug. 12 filed a report (H Rept 2552) entitled "Research and Development (Office of the Secretary of Defense)," the findings of a study made by its Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee. The report charged that the Administration "through reduced budget requests and the withholding of appropriated funds, caused a serious lag in our Nation's military research and development, and has repeatedly disrupted those programs that have been planned and put into effect." It said most of the economizing was done last summer when Federal spending was close to the debt ceiling, but "numerous projects are still suffering under the yoke of unwarranted rejustifications and other fiscal limitations that prevent the carrying-out of the policy of Congress."

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) in a dissenting view accused the committee's Democratic majority of political propaganda. Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R Calif.) said that no mention was made of similar lags during previous Administrations.

The Committee report recommended:

- Reorganization of the office of Secretary of Defense to "integrate...the control of research and development at his level."
- Fiscal operations..."to promote research and development, not to hamper it."
- Full and active participation by the Assistant Secretary of Defense, or his successor, in all stages of the budgetary process.
- Establishment of a "military research and development program on the basis of the Nation's needs."
- A system of accounts and expenditures classifications "which will enable the Secretary of Defense to report with reasonable accuracy expenditures for research and expenditures for development."
- Inclusion of "the concept of long-range planning" and prevention of the "sudden termination of research projects that have been approved and are making good progress," and, rather than "stifling supervision...enlightened scientific direction."
- A study of the organization and management of research and development activities of the Department of Defense (by) a reliable firm of management consultants."

ATOMIC SHELTERS

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- Aug. 12 released a report of its Military Operations Subcommittee (H Rept 2554) on civil defense atomic shelter programs. The report, one of a series resulting from a three-year Subcommittee investigation of civil defense in general, urged the Federal Government to accept major responsibility for planning, financing and building atomic shelters. The Subcommittee endorsed the national atomic shelter policy announced May 7 by Leo A. Hoegh, director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, but said it would not "lend its endorsement to any pretense that this policy promises nationwide protection against nuclear weapons effects in the foreseeable future." Hoegh had announced that the Federal Government would build approximately 40 sample fallout shelters and incorporate fallout shelter protection in the construction of new Federal buildings.

The Subcommittee report urged incorporation of all-out shelters in existing Federal buildings. It said a minimum fallout shelter program should encourage individuals, families and communities to finance and construct their own shelters. But, it said, "self-help cannot provide nationwide protection against the deadly effects of exploding nuclear bombs any more than self-help can build the bombs."

The Subcommittee incorporated into its report the results of a study made by the RAND Corp., a private research organization. The RAND report recommended a \$200 million two- to three-year program of research, development and planning as well as a \$300 million short-term program to reorient existing programs and supplies to emphasize improvised fallout protection, procurement and distribution of radiation meters and arrangements for strategic and tactical evacuation of large cities. The RAND Corp. also recommended a broad long-term civil defense shelter program.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 17 -- Hoegh, in a speech to the American Radio Relay League, said the Administration still did not favor a massive Federally financed shelter program.

FOREIGN EXCESS PROPERTY

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- Aug. 18 issued a report (H Rept 2661) on the importation of foreign excess property, based on a study by its Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee.

The report said manufacturers and dealers had complained that Commerce Department authorizations for importation of Government surplus property from overseas could neither "relieve domestic shortages or otherwise be beneficial to the economy." The Subcommittee study, the report said, showed "a disregard by the Commerce Department for the interest of American business and labor." It said importations "did not prevent and in all probability contributed to" the 1957 economic slump. The report noted that Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks, in an Aug. 7 letter to the Committee, said he had instituted a study of the import program, since the inquiry suggested "the possibility of a need for a thorough revision of the procedures and statutes...." The report recommended: a General Accounting Office investigation of the "adequacy" of the program's procedures; formulation of "more definite criteria" by the Commerce Secretary to guide import selections and more detailed import permit information.

DEFENSE MANPOWER

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

ACTION -- Aug. 8 released a report (H Rept 2512) of its Manpower Utilization Subcommittee recommending that the Secretary of Defense make a comprehensive study of "over-organization, duplication of procedures, unnecessary records and reports and other wasteful practices" in the Defense Department. It suggested that such a study, with appropriate follow-up action, would result in a personnel cut of up to 10,000 persons engaged in financial management work.

The report said replies to a November 1957 Subcommittee questionnaire showed that since 1950 all departments and agencies, excluding the Defense Department, had achieved a reduction of over 6,000 persons or 15.4 percent of all personnel performing financial management functions. It said the Defense Department was unable to furnish a departmentwide personnel total of finance personnel for 1950, but data submitted from 22 selected comptroller organizations revealed that personnel increases ranged from 16-89 percent during the seven-year period. The payroll for Defense financial management personnel currently is over \$500 million a year for 104,600 persons.

The report also said the Air Force had not acted on recommendations made by the General Accounting Office in 1956 to simplify procedures and cut personnel in the office of the Comptroller of the Air Force. Instead, there was an increase in personnel of 3,788 or 9.6 percent between June 30, 1955 and June 30, 1957, the report said.

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- Aug. 13 announced the formation of one permanent and two temporary subcommittees to conduct foreign policy studies (Weekly Report p. 1080):

Disarmament Subcommittee (permanent, to succeed a Special Disarmament Subcommittee) -- To continue the study of world disarmament. Membership: Democrats Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), chairman, John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Russell B. Long (La.); Republicans Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa), William Langer (N.D.) and Alexander Wiley (Wis.).

Executive Committee on the Foreign Policy Review (temporary) -- To make a complete study of U.S. foreign policy. Membership: Democrats J.W. Fulbright (Ark.), chairman, and John J. Sparkman (Ala.); Republicans George D. Aiken (Vt.) and Hickenlooper.

Subcommittee on U.S. Relations with Canada and Latin America (temporary) -- To study problems of common concern with Canada and Latin American countries. Membership: Republicans Aiken, chairman, and Homer E. Capehart (Ind.); Democrats Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Wayne Morse (Ore.).

CORRECTION

The report on Aug. 14 House Education and Labor Committee voting on labor bills (Weekly Report p. 1080) should have stated that Rep. Phil M. Landrum (D Ga.) was absent but voted by proxy against having the Committee take up the two bills. The absent Democratic Representative who did not vote was Adam C. Powell Jr.

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 618

S 3307 -- Reinstated certain terminated oil and gas leases. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 2/19/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 12, 1958. Senate passed May 21, 1958. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 22, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 12, 1958.

Public Law 619

HR 2767 (S 921) -- Amend section 161 of Revised Statutes re authority of Federal officers and agencies to withhold information and limit availability of records. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 1/14/57 -- House Government Operations reported March 6, 1958. House passed April 16, 1958. Senate passed July 31, 1958. President signed Aug. 12, 1958.

Public Law 620

HR 11378 -- Amend PL 815 and 874, Eighty-first Congress, to make permanent the programs providing financial assistance in construction and operation of schools in Federally affected areas. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Education and Labor reported March 19, 1958. House passed April 23, 1958. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 23, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 28, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments July 29, 1958. President signed Aug. 12, 1958.

Public Law 621

HR 10805 -- For relief of certain persons who sustained damages by reason of fluctuations in water level of Lake of the Woods. KNUSTON (D Minn.) -- 2/18/58 -- House Judiciary reported May 20, 1958. House passed June 2, 1958. Senate Judiciary reported July 23, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 28, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments July 31, 1958. President signed Aug. 12, 1958.

Public Law 622

HR 3402 -- Provide for display pasture for bison herd on Montana National Bison Range. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/22/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 12, 1958. House passed May 19, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 31, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 1, 1958. President signed Aug. 12, 1958.

Public Law 623

HR 12850 -- Prohibit introduction, or manufacture for introduction, into interstate commerce of switchblade knives. MACK (D Ill.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 23, 1958. House passed June 26, 1958. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 28, 1958. Senate passed July 31, 1958. President signed Aug. 12, 1958.

Public Law 624

HR 13138 -- Amend Act of March 10, 1934, to provide for more effective integration of fish and wildlife conservation program with Federal water-resource developments. BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 6/25/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 16, 1958. House passed July 21, 1958. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 28, 1958. Senate passed July 31, 1958. President signed Aug. 12, 1958.

Public Law 625

S 3778 (HR 12832) -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve national transportation system. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 5/8/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 3, 1958. Senate passed June 11, 1958. House passed, amended, June 27, 1958. Senate and House agreed to conference report July 30, 1958. President signed Aug. 12, 1958.

Public Law 626

S 3916 (HR 12751) -- Amend section 14 of Shipping Act of 1916, re dual rate contract arrangements. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/28/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 13, 1958. Senate passed July 2, 1958. House passed, amended, July 30, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 1, 1958. President signed Aug. 12, 1958.

Public Law 627

S J Res 85 -- Amend Act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1935 (PL 253), re U.S. contributions to International Council of Scientific Unions and certain associated unions. GREEN (D R.I.) -- 5/8/57 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported July 10, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 5, 1957. House Foreign Affairs reported June 27, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.

Public Law 628

HR 11722 -- Provide compensation to Crow Tribe of Indians for certain ceded lands re Huntley reclamation project, Montana. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 3/28/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5, 1958. House passed July 21, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 31, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 1, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 7, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.

Public Law 629

S 3392 (HR 11248) -- Establish time for commencement and completion of reconstruction, enlargement, and extension of bridge across Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/4/58 -- Senate Public Works reported July 11, 1958. Senate passed June 23, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.

Public Law 630

HR 6006 -- Amend certain provisions of Antidumping Act, 1921, to provide for greater certainty, speed, and efficiency in enforcement thereof. COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 3/14/57 -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 27, 1957. House passed Aug. 29, 1957. Senate Finance reported May 21, 1958. Senate passed, amended, May 26, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 4, 1958. House agreed to conference report Aug. 7, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.

Public Law 631

S 3569 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to exchange certain Federal lands for certain lands owned by Utah. WATKINS (R Utah) -- 3/27/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 29, 1958. Senate passed June 23, 1958. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.

Public Law 632

S 3248 (HR 13257) -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to exchange lands comprising the Pleasant Grove Administrative Site, Uinta National Forest, Utah. WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/6/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 18, 1958. Senate passed July 21, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.

Public Law 633

S 3439 -- Provide for reconveyance to Salt Lake City, Utah, of Forest Service fire warehouse lot in that city. WATKINS (R UTAH) -- 3/10/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 18, 1958. Senate passed July 21, 1958. House Agriculture reported July 30, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.

Public Law 634

S 2033 -- Provide for Board of Trustees of Postal Savings System to consist of Postmaster General and Secretary of Treasury. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 5/8/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 2, 1958. Senate passed April 22, 1958. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 18, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.

Public Law 635

S 2115 -- Amend Act of June 7, 1897, as amended, and section 4233 of Revised Statutes, as amended, re lights for vessels towing or being overtaken. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/17/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 12, 1958. Senate passed March 17, 1958. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 29, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.

Public Law 636

S 3177 (HR 10207) -- Authorize modification of Crisfield Harbor, Maryland, project in interest of navigation. BEALL (R Md.) -- 1/28/58 -- Senate Public Works reported June 25, 1958. Senate passed July 1, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.

Public Law 637

S 2255 -- Authorize Maritime Commission to permit investment of capital and special reserve funds of operator in approved securities. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/10/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 25, 1958. Senate passed March 3, 1958. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 31, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.

Public Law 638

S 1698 -- Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, to extend time for filing claims for mustering-out payments. KERR (D Okla.) -- 3/25/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 16, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 20, 1957. House Veterans' Affairs reported July 30, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.

Public Law 639

S 479 -- Convey waterway to Eagle Creek Inter-Community Water Supply Association, N.M. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 1/9/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 26, 1957. House Agriculture reported July 30, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.

Public Law 640

S 2158 -- Re procedure for altering certain bridges over navigable waters. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 5/27/57 -- Senate Public Works reported June 11, 1958. Senate passed June 23, 1958. House Public Works reported July 18, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.

Public Law 641

S 359 -- Permit desert land entries on disconnected tracts of lands which, in case of any one entryman, form a compact unit and do not exceed in aggregate three hundred and twenty acres. BARRETT (R Wyo.) -- 1/7/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1957. Senate passed May 8, 1957. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 30, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 4, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 5, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.

- Public Law 642
S 1857 (HR 6333) -- Authorize incorporation of Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the U.S.A. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 4/12/57 -- Senate Judiciary reported April 28, 1958. Senate passed May 1, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 643
S 3833 -- Provide for survey of Coasawhatchie and Broad Rivers in South Carolina, upstream to vicinity of Dawson Landing. THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 5/15/58 -- Senate Public Works reported June 16, 1958. Senate passed June 23, 1958. House Public Works reported July 17, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 644
HR 4381 -- Amend Act of July 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 1215) to authorize furnishing of headstones or markers in memory of members of Armed Forces dying in service, whose remains have not been recovered or identified or were buried at sea. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 2/5/57 -- House Armed Services reported June 25, 1958. House passed July 21, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 31, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 645
HR 10277 -- Reduce from fifteen to thirteen inches the minimum width of paper in rolls which may be imported into U.S. free of duty as standard newsprint paper. IKARD (D Texas) -- 1/27/58 -- House Ways and Means reported July 15, 1958. House passed July 21, 1958. Senate Finance reported Aug. 1, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 4, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 7, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 646
HR 13209 -- Provide for adjustments in lands or interests therein acquired for Albeni Falls Reservoir project, Idaho, by conveyance of certain lands or interests therein to former owners thereof. DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 6/30/58 -- House Public Works reported July 3, 1958. House passed July 21, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 647
HR 5450 -- Authorize enlargement of administrative headquarters site for Isle Royale National Park, Houghton, Mich. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 30, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 31, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 648
HR 6198 -- Exclude certain lands from Sequoia National Park, in California. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 3/20/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 12, 1958. House passed May 19, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 31, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 649
S 1245 -- Provide right-of-way to city of Alamogordo, N.M. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 2/18/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 26, 1957. House Agriculture reported July 30, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 650
HR 4675 -- Make certain employees under jurisdiction of commissioner of public lands, and of board of harbor commissioners of Hawaii subject to Hawaii's civil service laws. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 2/11/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 30, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 651
S 1748 -- Add certain lands located in Idaho and Wyoming to Caribou and Targhee National Forests. DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 3/28/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 24, 1958. Senate passed April 3, 1958. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 30, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 4, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 5, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 652
HR 10461 -- Amend section 315 (m) of Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide a special rate of compensation for certain blind veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/3/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported June 26, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Finance reported July 30, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 653
S 3987 (HR 12916) -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Development Compact. HILL (D Ala.) and other senators -- 6/11/58 -- Senate Judiciary reported July 10, 1958. Senate passed July 15, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 654
S 3499 -- Amend vessel admeasurement laws re water ballast spaces. LONG (D La.) -- 3/17/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 26, 1958. Senate passed July 1, 1958. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 29, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 655
HR 5322 -- Extend certain veterans' benefits to or on behalf of dependent husbands and widowers of female veterans. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported June 26, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Finance reported July 30, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 656
S 3951 -- Amend Act of June 7, 1897, as amended, and section 4233A of Revised Statutes, to authorize Secretary of Treasury to prescribe day signals for certain vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/6/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 16, 1958. Senate passed July 21, 1958. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 29, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 657
S 4208 (HR 13619) -- Authorize appropriations to National Aeronautics and Space Administration for construction. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 7/31/58 -- Senate Special Space and Astronautics reported July 31, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 1, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 658
HR 11868 -- Amend Act of Aug. 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 632), re rehabilitation and preservation of historic properties in New York City area. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 4/3/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 14, 1958. House passed June 2, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 31, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 659
HR 6274 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior accept title to Grant's Tomb in New York, N.Y., and maintain it as General Grant National Memorial. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 3/21/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1958. House passed May 19, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 31, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 660
HR 5949 -- Provide for conveyance of certain U.S. real property located at Veterans' Administration hospital near Amarillo, Texas, to Potter County, Texas. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 3/13/57 -- House Government Operations reported June 24, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Government Operations reported July 29, 1958. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 4, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 5, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 661
HR 4640 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act re payments from voluntary contributions accounts. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/11/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 5, 1957. House passed Aug. 19, 1957. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 1, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 31, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 662
HR 6785 -- Amend Act entitled "An Act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes", approved June 6, 1900 (48 USC 381) re mining laws. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 4/10/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 5, 1957. House passed Aug. 19, 1957. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 30, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 663
S 3469 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to amend repayment contract with Arch Hurley Conservancy District, Tucumcari project, N.M. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/13/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 19, 1958. Senate passed June 23, 1958. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 664
HR 12628 -- Amend title VI of Public Health Service Act to extend for additional three-year period the Hospital Survey and Construction Act. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 5/22/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 24, 1958. House passed June 26, 1958. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 17, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 21, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 1, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 665
S 2793 (HR 9173) -- Provide for conveyance of pumping station and related facilities of Intracoastal Waterway System at Algiers, La. to Jefferson-Plaquemines Drainage District, La. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 8/15/57 -- Senate Public Works reported July 22, 1958. Senate passed July 28, 1958. House passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 666
HR 6038 -- Revise boundary of Kings Canyon National Park, Calif. SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/14/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 31, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 667
HR 11008 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to exchange certain land at Vicksburg National Military Park, Miss. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 2/26/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 31, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 668
HR 11694 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real U.S. property situated in Clallam County, Wash. to Department of Natural Resources, Wash. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/27/58 -- House Government Operations reported June 2, 1958. House passed July 21, 1958. Senate Government Operations reported July 29, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 14, 1958.
- Public Law 669
HR 6542 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Wyoming to town of Dayton, Wyoming. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 4/1/57 -- House Agriculture reported July 9, 1958. House passed July 21, 1958. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Aug. 5, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 18, 1958.
- Public Law 670
HR 13218 -- Enact certain provision now included in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1958, re D.C. Children's Center and Laurel, transportation of schoolchildren. MITCHELL (D Ga.) -- 6/30/58 -- House District of Columbia reported July 10, 1958. House passed July 14, 1958. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 7, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 18, 1958.

Public Law 671

HR 2824 -- Provide for distribution of land and assets of certain Indian rancherias and reservations in California. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 1/14/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 13, 1957. House passed Aug. 19, 1957. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 22, 1958. Senate passed, amended, July 28, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 7, 1958. President signed Aug. 18, 1958.

Public Law 672

S 1728 -- Provide certain assistance to State and Territorial maritime academies or colleges. PAYNE (R Maine) and other senators -- 3/27/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 19, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 26, 1957. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 1, 1958. House passed, amended, Aug. 4, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 6, 1958. President signed Aug. 18, 1958.

Public Law 673

HR 9919 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to extend privilege of substitution for purpose of obtaining drawback upon reexportation to all classes of merchandise. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 1/13/58 -- House Ways and Means reported Feb. 24, 1958. House passed Feb. 27, 1958. Senate Finance reported Aug. 4, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 11, 1958. President signed Aug. 18, 1958.

Public Law 674

HR 11801 -- Amend sections 802 and 803 of Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to increase burial allowance for deceased veterans from \$150 to \$250. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported June 26, 1958. House passed June 30, 1958. Senate Finance reported July 30, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 18, 1958.

Public Law 675

HR 4183 -- Re refunding operations; provide for validation of bonds which have heretofore been issued by any municipal corporation, any public-utility district or any school district in the Territory of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/31/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 8, 1957. House passed Aug. 19, 1957. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 30, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 18, 1958.

Public Law 676

HR 4503 -- Provide that all U.S. interests in certain tract of land formerly conveyed to it by Commonwealth of Kentucky, shall be quitclaimed and returned to Kentucky. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 2/6/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 31, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 18, 1958.

Public Law 677

HR 10423 -- Grant status of public lands to certain reef lands and vest authority in commissioner of public lands of Territory of Hawaii re reef lands having the status of public lands. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 2/3/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 23, 1958. House passed July 7, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 30, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 18, 1958.

Public Law 678

HR 11577 -- Increase from \$5 to \$10 per month for each \$1,000 national service life insurance in force the amount of total disability income benefits which may be purchased by insureds. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 3/24/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs reported May 13, 1958. House passed May 19, 1958. Senate Finance reported July 30, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 18, 1958.

Public Law 679

HR 8980 -- Authorize an exchange of lands at Hot Springs National Park, Ark. NORRELL (D Ark.) -- 7/31/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1958. House passed May 19, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 31, 1958. Senate passed Aug. 4, 1958. President signed Aug. 18, 1958.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CO's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Astronautics & Atomic Energy |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education & Housing | Congress, Constitution, |
| Health & Welfare | Civil Rights |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Government Operations |
| Immigration | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| International Affairs | Judicial Procedures |
| 5. LABOR | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | Post Office & Civil Service |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Veterans | Business & Commerce |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

S 4277 -- Extend authority for marketing agreements and orders to producers of fresh fruits and vegetables for canning and freezing. PROXMIER (D Wis.) -- 8/13/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

S J Res 200 -- Stay temporarily certain reductions in cotton and rice acreage allotments. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 8/13/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

H J Res 679 -- Provide minimum national acreage allotments for 1959 upland cotton. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 8/11/58 -- House Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through Aug. 16, 1958.			Public bills listed this week:	
	Senate	House	Bills	
Bills	4,304	13,793	S 4260 - 4304	
Joint Resolutions	201	702	HR 13733 - 13788	
Concurrent Resolutions	119	378	Resolutions	
Simple Resolutions	380	690	S J Res 197 - 201	
TOTAL	5,004	15,563	S Con Res 114 - 119	
			S Res 375 - 380	
			H J Res 679 - 702	
			H Con Res 373 - 378	
			H Res 680 - 690	

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

S 4295 -- Require the Commissioner of Education to encourage foster, and assist in the establishment of clubs for boys and girls especially interested in science.

YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 8/14/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S Con Res 117 -- Re training program for scientists and engineers. FLANDERS (R Vt.) (by request) -- 8/13/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 13757 -- Expand teaching facilities for mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 8/13/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 13776 -- Amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities. Hiestand (R Calif.) -- 8/15/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

- S J Res 199 -- Establish in Department of Health, Education, and Welfare the National Advisory Council for International Medical Research. Establish in the Public Health Service the National Institute for International Medical Research. HILL (D Ala.) -- 8/13/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 13766 -- Amend section 408 of Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act re fees. MILLER (R Neb.) -- 8/14/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 13787 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide benefits for individuals who have paid social security taxes as employers but have not themselves become entitled to such benefits. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 8/15/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- H J Res 698 -- Establish in Department of Health, Education, and Welfare the National Advisory Council for International Medical Research. Establish in the Public Health Service the National Institute for International Medical Research. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 8/14/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

NO INTRODUCTIONS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 4267 -- Establish a World Development Corporation. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Cooper (R Ky.), Morton (R Ky.), Monroney (D Okla.), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 8/12/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S 4272 -- Establish a Commission on International Trade Agreement Policy. FLANDERS (R Vt.), Bennett (R Utah), Carlson (R Kan.), Kerr (D Okla.), Long (D La.), Malone (R Nev.), Martin (R Pa.), Capehart (R Ind.), Smathers (D Fla.) -- 8/12/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 4304 -- Authorize an Under Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere Affairs. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 8/16/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 13760 -- Deny passports to persons knowingly engaged in activities intended to further the international Communist movement. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 8/13/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- HR 13761 -- Similar to HR 13760. VORYS (R Ohio) -- 8/13/58.
- HR 13769 -- Deny passports for reasons of national security. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 8/14/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- HR 13788 -- Similar to HR 13760. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 8/15/58.
- H J Res 680 -- Designate Los Angeles, Calif. the site of 1963 World's Fair. DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 8/12/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H J Res 682 -- Similar to H J Res 680. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 8/12/58.
- H J Res 683 -- Similar to H J Res 680. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 8/12/58.
- H J Res 684 -- Similar to H J Res 680. KING (D Calif.) -- 8/12/58.
- H J Res 695 -- Similar to H J Res 680. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 8/13/58.
- H J Res 696 -- Similar to H J Res 680. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 8/13/58.
- H Con Res 373 -- Express sense of Congress on the establishment of a United Nations force. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 8/12/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Res 688 -- Provide for unity of Ireland. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 8/15/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HOUSE

- HR 13739 -- Provide for reporting and disclosure of financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and employers. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 8/12/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 13746 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/12/58 -- House Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 4294 -- Amend title 10 USC re procurement procedures of armed services. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 8/14/58 -- Senate Armed Services.

- S J Res 201 -- Authorize Chairman of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to confer medal on Rear Adm. H.G. Rickover. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Hill (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Carroll (D Colo.), Bush (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Frear (D Del.), Williams (R Del.), Smathers (D Fla.), Church (D Idaho), Douglas (D Ill.), Cooper (R Ky.), Morton (R Ky.), Smith (R Maine), Beall (R Md.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McNamara (D Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Thyne (R Minn.), Symington (D Mo.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Bible (D Nev.), Cotton (R N.H.), Chavez (D N.M.), Javits (R N.Y.), Young (R N.D.), Kerr (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Clark (D Pa.), Pastore (D R.I.), Case (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Yarborough (D Texas), Flanders (R Vt.), Jackson (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Hublitzell (R W.Va.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Wiley (R Wis.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Barrett (R Wyo.) -- 8/13/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S Con Res 114 -- Express thanks of Congress to Comdr. W.R. Anderson and officers and crew of submarine "Nautilus." JENNER (R Ind.) -- 8/12/58 -- Senate Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 13758 -- Provide that members of the Armed Forces who are retired after having served satisfactorily in more than one branch of the Armed Forces shall be entitled to the highest retired grade in which they have served satisfactorily. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 8/13/58 -- House Armed Services.
- H J Res 686 -- Authorize chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to confer medal on Rear Adm. Hyman George Rickover, United States Navy. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 8/13/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- H J Res 687 -- Similar to H J Res 686. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 8/13/58.
- H J Res 688 -- Similar to H J Res 686. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 8/13/58.
- H J Res 689 -- Similar to H J Res 686. PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 8/13/58.
- H J Res 690 -- Similar to H J Res 686. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 8/13/58.
- H J Res 691 -- Similar to H J Res 686. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 8/13/58.
- H J Res 692 -- Similar to H J Res 686. MCCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 8/13/58.
- H J Res 693 -- Similar to H J Res 686. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 8/13/58.
- H J Res 699 -- Similar to H J Res 686. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 8/15/58.
- H J Res 700 -- Similar to H J Res 686. YATES (D Ill.) -- 8/15/58.
- H J Res 701 -- Similar to H J Res 686. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/15/58.

VETERANS

HOUSE

- HR 13781 -- Re status of Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States Inc. TABER (R N.Y.) -- 8/15/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 13786 -- Eliminate requirement that veterans have served for 90 days or more to qualify for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 8/15/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

SENATE

- S 4273 -- Provide for cooperation with the European Atomic Energy Community. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 8/12/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
- S Con Res 115 -- Re agreement with European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) concerning peaceful uses of atomic energy. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 8/12/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
- S Con Res 116 -- Similar to S Con Res 115. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 8/12/58.

HOUSE

- HR 13749 -- Provide for cooperation with the European Atomic Energy Community. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 8/12/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
- H Con Res 375 -- Approve agreement between the United States and European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) re peaceful application of atomic energy. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 8/12/58 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.
- H Con Res 376 -- Similar to H Con Res 375. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 8/12/58.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S 4264 -- Issue special series of postage stamps commemorating 50th anniversary of introduction of the piano accordion in the United States. MALONE (R Nev.) -- 8/11/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S Con Res 118 -- Re preservation of first flag with 49 stars to fly over Capitol. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 8/13/58 -- Senate Public Works.

HOUSE

- HR 13741 -- Authorize coinage of silver dollars to commemorate 100th anniversary of settlement of Colorado and establishment in Colorado of U.S. Air Force Academy. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 8/12/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- H J Res 685 -- Designate Sept. 22-27, 1958, National Voters Week. MORANO (R Conn.) -- 8/12/58 -- House Judiciary.

Bills - 5

- H Con Res 374 -- Commemorate centennial of Lincoln-Douglas debate held at Charleston, Ill. on Sept. 18, 1858. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 8/12/58 -- House Judiciary.
H Con Res 377 -- Designate Nov. 4 as Hungarian patriots day. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 8/13/58 -- House Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S J Res 198 -- Amend Constitution of the United States to give the President item veto powers over appropriations bills and over nonappropriation bills which contain authorizations to borrow money directly from the Treasury. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 8/12/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
S Con Res 119 -- Re availability to Committees of Congress services of scientists and consultants. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 8/16/58 -- Senate Government Operations.
S Res 375 -- Re death of Hon William E. McVey, late a Representative from the State of Illinois. DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 8/11/58.
S Res 378 -- Provide additional funds for the Committee on the Judiciary. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 8/15/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
S Res 380 -- Amend rule XXXV of Standing Rules of the Senate. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 8/16/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 13783 -- Change name of the Legislative Reference Service to clarify functions. JONES (D Mo.) -- 8/15/58 -- House Administration.
H J Res 702 -- Amend Constitution of the United States re appropriations. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 8/15/58 -- House Judiciary.
H Res 680 -- Re death of the Honorable William E. McVey, a Representative from the state of Illinois. ALLEN (R Ill.) -- 8/11/58.
H Res 683 -- Authorize payment of expenses incurred by the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures, 1958. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 8/12/58 -- House Administration.
H Res 684 -- Re contempt of Congress citation against Bernard Goldfine. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 8/13/58.
H Res 685 -- Re contempt of Congress citation against Frank Wilkinson. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 8/13/58.
H Res 686 -- Re contempt of Congress citation against Carl Braden. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 8/13/58.
H Res 687 -- Authorize additional pages for Office of Doorkeeper, House of Representatives. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 8/13/58 -- House Administration.
H Res 689 -- Consider S 4036. SMITH (D Va.) -- 8/15/58 -- House Rules.
H Res 690 -- Consider HR 13523. SMITH (D Va.) -- 8/15/58 -- House Rules.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 4288 -- Amend Administrative Procedure Act re disclosure of certain communications received by Government agencies from Members of Congress with respect to adjudicatory matters. IVES (R N.Y.) -- 8/14/58 -- Senate Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 13777 -- Provide that for purpose of disapproval by the President each provision of an appropriation bill be considered a separate bill. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 8/15/58 -- House Judiciary.
HR 13778 -- Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer fire-fighting organizations. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/15/58 -- House Government Operations.
HR 13782 -- Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to make relative stability of prices an explicit aim of Federal economic policy. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 8/15/58 -- House Government Operations.
H J Res 694 -- Establish a Commission on Ethics in the Federal Government. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 8/13/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 4265 -- Transfer care, operation, and maintenance of Indian irrigation or power project works to water users' associations or irrigation districts organized under State law. WATKINS (R Utah) -- 8/11/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 4290 -- Provide for sale or lease of Indian lands. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 8/14/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 13767 -- Insure regulation of D.C. Transit System, Inc., and fair competition between it and its competitors. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 8/14/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 13774 -- Amend act of March 3, 1901, re increased penalties in District of Columbia for habitual criminals; insanity as a defense in criminal prosecutions; admissibility of confessions in criminal prosecutions. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 8/15/58 -- House District of Columbia.

- H J Res 681 -- Amend section 3 of the Puerto Rican Federal Relations Act (64 Stat. 453). FERNOS-ISERN (Pop Dem. P.R.) -- 8/12/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 4278 -- Incorporate Navy Dads' Clubs of America, Inc. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 8/13/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 13742 -- Amend title 28 of USC re district courts' jurisdiction over taxes of a local or state government. DENNISON (R Ohio) -- 8/12/58 -- House Judiciary.
HR 13764 -- Amend section 661 of title 18 of the United States Code re larceny of livestock. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 8/14/58 -- House Judiciary.
HR 13775 -- Amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes, re contempt citations of witnesses before congressional committees. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 8/15/58 -- House Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 4266 -- Establish United States Study Commission on the Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe-San Antonio, Nueces, and San Jacinto River Basins, and intervening areas. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 8/12/58 -- Senate Public Works.
S 4274 -- Convey to the city of Mobile, Ala., all right, title and interest of United States in and to certain land. HILL (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 8/12/58 -- Senate Government Operations.
S 4276 -- Authorize city of Madison, Ill., to maintain, operate and construct toll bridges across Mississippi River. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 8/12/58 -- Senate Public Works.
S 4282 -- Convey to city of New York certain lands for park and recreational purposes. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 8/13/58 -- Senate Public Works.

HOUSE

- HR 13745 -- Provide for bank erosion control along the Missouri River below Gavins Point Dam between Yankton, S.D. and Ponca, Neb. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 8/12/58 -- House Public Works.
HR 13747 -- Relieve the Pulaski County Housing Authority. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 8/12/58 -- House Judiciary.
HR 13748 -- Authorize Tahchevah Creek project, Palm Springs, Calif. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 8/12/58 -- House Public Works.
HR 13759 -- Clarify Federal reclamation laws re delivery of water to large land holdings. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 8/13/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 13780 -- Create a Coal Research and Development Commission. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/15/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 13785 -- Prohibit erection of carillons on land of United States near Arlington Memorial Amphitheater. SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 8/15/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
H J Res 697 -- Pay bounties on dogfish sharks. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 8/13/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 4287 -- Amend act of July 27, 1956, re detention of mail for temporary periods. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 8/13/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
S 4301 -- Amend section 3 of act of March 2, 1931 (46 Stat. 1469), to increase the fees paid to certain persons making delivery of special-delivery mail. JOHNSON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 8/16/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
S 4302 -- Permit variation of the 40-hour workweek of Federal employees for educational purposes. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 8/16/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 13773 -- Amend the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to credit non-postal Federal service for longevity. BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) -- 8/15/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 4289 -- Authorize Federal Reserve Board to impose consumer credit controls. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 8/14/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
S 4293 -- Clarify law and intent of Congress re distribution and sale of complex mechanical products through small business concerns. POTTER (R Mich.) -- 8/14/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(Bills Introduced continued on p. 1119)

EISENHOWER PRESENTS SIX-POINT MIDEAST PLAN TO UN

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 13 speech to the United Nations General Assembly's emergency session on the Middle East:

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General, members of the General Assembly and guests:

First, may I express my gratitude for the generosity of your welcome? It has been almost five years since I had the honor of addressing this Assembly. I then spoke of atomic power and urged that we should find the way by which the miraculous inventiveness of man should not be dedicated to his death but consecrated to his life. Since then great strides have been taken in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Tragically little has been done to eliminate the use of atomic and nuclear power for weapons purposes. That is a danger.

That danger in turn gives rise to another danger -- the danger that nations under aggressive leadership will seek to exploit man's horror of war by confronting the nations, particularly small nations, with an apparent choice between supine surrender or war. This tactic reappeared during the recent Near East crisis. Some might call it "ballistic blackmail."

In most communities it is illegal to cry "fire" in a crowded assembly. Should it not be considered serious international misconduct to manufacture a general war scare in an effort to achieve local political aims? Pressures such as these will never be successfully practiced against America, but they do create dangers which could affect each and every one of us. That is why I have asked for the privilege of again addressing you.

The immediate reason is two small countries -- Lebanon and Jordan. The cause is one of universal concern. The lawful and freely elected government of Lebanon, feeling itself endangered by civil strife fomented from without, sent the United States a desperate call for instant help. We responded to that call. On the basis of that response an effort has been made to create a war hysteria. The impression is sought to be created that if small nations are assisted in their desire to survive, that endangers the peace.

That is truly an "upside-down" portrayal. If it is made an international crime to help a small nation maintain its independence, then indeed the possibilities of conquest are unlimited. We will have nullified the provision of our charter, which recognizes the inherent right of collective self-defense. We will have let loose forces that could generate great disasters. The United Nations has, of course, a primary responsibility to maintain not only international peace but also "security." But we must not evade a second fact, namely, that in the circumstances of the world since 1945, the United Nations has sometimes been blocked in its attempt to fulfill that function.

Respect for the liberty and freedom of all nations has always been a guiding principle of the United States. This respect has been consistently demonstrated by our unswerving adherence to the principles of the charter, particularly in its opposition to aggression, direct or indirect. Sometimes we have made that demonstration in terms of collective measures called for by the United Nations. Sometimes we have done so pursuant to what the charter calls "the inherent right of collective self-defense."

I recall the moments of clear danger we have faced since the end of the Second World War -- Iran, Greece and Turkey, the Berlin blockade, Korea, the Straits of Taiwan. A common principle guided the position of the United States on all of these occasions. That principle was that aggression, direct or indirect, must be checked before it gathered sufficient momentum to destroy us all -- aggressor and defender alike. It is this principle that was applied once again when the urgent appeals of the governments of Lebanon and Jordan were answered.

I would be less than candid if I did not tell you that the United States reserves, within the spirit of this charter, the right to answer the legitimate appeal of any nation, particularly small nations. I doubt that a single free government in all the world

would willingly forego the right to ask for help if its sovereignty were imperiled. But I must again emphasize that the United States seeks always to keep within the spirit of the charter.

Thus when President Truman responded in 1947 to the urgent plea of Greece, the United States stipulated that our assistance would be withdrawn whenever the United Nations felt that its action could take the place of ours. Similarly, when the United States responded to the urgent plea of Lebanon, we went at once to the Security Council and sought United Nations assistance for Lebanon so far as to permit the withdrawal of United States forces. United Nations action would have been taken, and United States forces already withdrawn, had it not been for two resolutions, one proposed by the United States, the other proposed by the government of Japan, that failed to pass because of one negative vote -- the veto.

But nothing that I have said is to be construed as indicating that I regard the status quo as sacrosanct. Change is indeed the law of life and progress. But when change reflects the will of the people, then change can and should be brought about in peaceful ways. In this context the United States respects the right of every Arab nation of the Near East to live in freedom without domination from any source, far or near. In the same context, we believe that the charter of the United Nations places on all of us certain solemn obligations. Without respect for each other's sovereignty and the exercise of great care in the means by which new patterns of international life are achieved, the projection of the peaceful vision of the charter would become a mockery.

Let me turn now specifically to the problem of Lebanon. When the United States military assistance began moving into Lebanon, I reported to the American people that we had immediately reacted to the plea of Lebanon because the situation was such that only prompt action would suffice.

I repeat to you the solemn pledge I then made: Our assistance to Lebanon has but one single purpose -- that is the purpose of the charter and of such historic resolutions of the United Nations as the "Essentials for Peace" resolution of 1949 and the "Peace Through Deeds" resolution of 1950. These denounce, as a form of aggression and as an international crime, the fomenting of civil strife in the interest of a foreign power.

We want to prevent that crime -- or at least prevent its having fatal consequences. We have no other purpose whatsoever. The United States troops will be totally withdrawn whenever this is requested by the duly constituted government of Lebanon or whenever, through action by the United Nations or otherwise, Lebanon is no longer exposed to the original danger. It is my earnest hope that this Assembly, free of the veto, will consider how it can assure the continued independence and integrity of Lebanon. Thus, the political destiny of the Lebanese people will continue to lie in their own hands. The United States delegation will support measures to this end.

Another urgent problem is Jordan. If we do not act promptly in Jordan, a further dangerous crisis may result, for the method of indirect aggression discernible in Jordan may lead to conflicts endangering the peace.

We must recognize that peace in this area is fragile, and we must also recognize that the end of peace in Jordan could have consequences of a far-reaching nature. The United Nations has a particular responsibility in this matter, since it sponsored the Palestine Armistice Agreements upon which peace in the area rests and since it also sponsors the care of the Palestine refugees. I hope this Assembly will be able to give expression to the interest of the United Nations in preserving the peace in Jordan. There is another matter which this Assembly should face in seeking to promote stability in the Near East. That is the question of inflammatory propaganda. The United Nations Assembly has on three occasions -- in 1947, 1949 and 1950 -- passed resolutions designed to stop the projecting of irresponsible broadcasts from one nation into the homes of citizens of another nation, thereby "fomenting civil strife and subverting the will of the people in any state." That is stated in the language of the resolution. We

all know that these resolutions have recently been violated in many directions in the Near East. If we, the United States, are one of those who have been at fault we stand ready to be corrected.

I believe that this Assembly should reaffirm its enunciated policy and should consider means for monitoring the radio broadcasts directed across the national frontiers in the troubled Near East area. It should then examine the complaints from these nations which consider their national security jeopardized by external propaganda. The countries of this area should also be freed from armed pressure and infiltration coming across their borders. When such interference threatens they should be able to get from the United Nations prompt and effective action to help safeguard their independence. This requires that adequate machinery be available to make the United Nations' presence manifest in the area of trouble.

Therefore I believe that this Assembly should take action looking toward the creation of a stand-by United Nations peace force. The need for such a force in being is clearly demonstrated by recent events involving imminent danger to the integrity of two of our members. I understand that this general subject is to be discussed at the thirteenth General Assembly and that our distinguished Secretary General has taken an initiative in this matter. Recent events clearly demonstrate that this is a matter for urgent and positive action.

Now I have proposed four areas of action for the consideration of the Assembly -- in respect to Lebanon, to Jordan, to subversive propaganda and a stand-by United Nations force. These measures, basically, are designed to do one thing: to preserve the right of a nation and its people to determine their own destiny, consistent with the obligation to respect the rights of others.

This clearly applies to the great surge of Arab nationalism. Let me state the position of my country unmistakably. The peoples of the Arab nations of the Near East clearly possess the right of determining and expressing their own destiny. Other nations should not interfere so long as this expression is found in ways compatible with international peace and security.

However, here, as in other areas, we have an opportunity to share in a great international task. This is the task of assisting the peoples of that area, under programs which they may desire, to make further progress toward the goals of human welfare they have set for themselves. Only on the basis of progressing economies can truly independent governments sustain themselves. This is a real challenge to the Arab people and to all of us.

To help the Arab countries fulfill their aspirations, here is what I propose:

First, that consultations be immediately undertaken by the Secretary General with the Arab nations of the Near East to ascertain whether an agreement can be reached to establish an Arab development institution on a regional basis.

Second, that these consultations consider the composition and the possible functions of a regional Arab development institution, whose task would be to accelerate progress in such fields as industry, agriculture, water supply, health and education, among others.

Third, other nations and private organizations which might be prepared to support this institution should also be consulted at an appropriate time.

Should the Arab states agree on the usefulness of such a soundly organized regional institution, and should they be prepared to support it with their own resources the United States would also be prepared to support it. The institution would be set up to provide loans to the Arab states as well as the technical assistance required in the formulation of development projects. The institution should be governed by the Arab states themselves.

This proposal for a regional Arab development institution can, I believe, be realized on a basis which would attract international capital, both public and private. I also believe that the best and quickest way to achieve the most desirable result would be for the Secretary General to make two parallel approaches. First, to consult with the Arab states of the Near East to determine an area of agreement. Then, to invite the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which has vast experience in this field, to make available its facilities for the planning of the organization and operational techniques needed to establish the institution on its progressive course.

I hope it is clear that I am not suggesting a position of leadership for my own country in the work of creating such an institution. If this institution is to be a success, the function of

leadership must belong to the Arab states themselves. I would hope that high on the agenda of this institution would be an action to meet one of the major challenges of the Near East, the great common shortage -- water. Much scientific and engineering work is already under way in the field of water development. For instance, atomic isotopes now permit us to chart the courses of great underground rivers. The new horizons are opening in the desalting of water. The ancient problem of water is on the threshold of solution. Energy, determination and science will carry it over that threshold.

Another great challenge that faces the area is disease. Already there is substantial effort among the peoples and governments of the Near East to conquer disease and disability. But much more remains to be done. The United States is prepared to join with other governments and the World Health Organization in an all-out, joint attack on preventable disease in the Near East.

But to see the desert blossom again and preventable disease conquered is only a first step. As I look into the future I see the emergence of modern Arab states that would bring to this century contributions surpassing those we cannot forget from the past. We remember that Western arithmetic and algebra owe much to Arabic mathematicians and that much of the foundation of the world's medical science and astronomy was laid by Arab scholars. Above all, we remember that three of the world's great religions were born in the Near East.

But a true Arab renaissance can only develop in a healthy human setting. Material progress should not be an overriding objective in itself: it is an important condition for achieving higher human, cultural and spiritual objectives. But I repeat, if this vision of the modern Arab community is to come to life, the goals must be Arab goals.

With the assistance of the United Nations, the countries of the Near East now have a unique opportunity to advance, in freedom, their security and their political and economic interests. If a plan for peace of the kind I am proposing can be carried forward, in a few short years we may be able to look back on the Lebanon and Jordan crises as the beginning of a great new prosperous era of Arab history. But there is an important consideration which must remain in mind, today and in the future. If there is an end to external interference in the internal affairs of the Arab states of the Near East; if an adequate United Nations peace force is in existence; if a regional development institution exists and is at work on the basic projects and programs designed to lift the living standards of the area; then with this good prospect, and indeed as a necessary condition for its fulfillment, I hope and believe that the nations of the area, intellectually and emotionally, will no longer feel the need to seek national security through spiraling military build-ups. These lead not only to economic impotence but to war.

Perhaps the nations involved in the 1948 hostilities may, as a first step, wish to call for a United Nations study of the flow of heavy armaments to those nations. My country would be glad to support the establishment of an appropriate United Nations body to examine this problem. That body would discuss it individually with these countries and see what arms control arrangements could be worked out under which the security of all these nations could be maintained more effectively than under a continued wasteful, dangerous competition in armaments. I recognize that any such arrangements must reflect these countries' own views.

I have tried to present to you the framework of a plan for peace in the Near East. It would provide a setting of political order responsive to the rights of the people in each nation; which would avoid the dangers of a regional arms race; which would permit the peoples of the Near East to devote their energies wholeheartedly to the tasks of development and human progress in the widest sense.

It is important that the six elements of this program be viewed as a whole. They are:

1. United Nations concern for Lebanon.
2. United Nations measures to preserve peace in Jordan.
3. An end to the fomenting from without of civil strife.
4. A United Nations peace force.
5. A regional economic development plan to assist and accelerate improvement in the living standards of the people in these Arab nations.
6. Steps to avoid a new arms race spiral in the area.

To have solidity, the different elements of this plan for peace and progress should be considered and acted on together, as integral elements of a single concerned effort. Therefore, I hope that this Assembly will seek simultaneously to set in motion measures that would create a climate of security in the Near East consonant with the principles of the United Nations charter, and at the same time create the framework for a common effort to raise the standard of living of the Arab peoples.

But the peoples of the Near East are not alone in their ambition for independence and development. We are living in a time when the whole world has become alive to the possibilities for modernizing their societies.

The American Government has been steadily enlarging its allocations to foreign economic development in response to these world-wide hopes. We have joined in partnership with such groupings as the Organization of American States and the Colombo Plan; and we are working on methods to strengthen these regional arrangements. For example, in the case of the Organization of American States, we are consulting now with our sister republics of this hemisphere to strengthen its role in economic development. And the Government of the United States has not been alone in supporting development efforts. The British Commonwealth, the countries of Western Europe and Japan have all made significant contributions.

But in many parts of the world both geography and wise economic planning favor national rather than regional development programs. The United States will, of course, continue its firm support of such national programs. Only where the desire for a regional approach is clearly manifested, and where the advantage of regional over national is evident, will the United States change to regional methods.

The United States is proud of the scope and variety of its development activities throughout the world. Those who know our history will realize that this is no sudden, new policy of my Government. Ever since its birth, the United States has gladly shared its wealth with others. This it has done without thought of conquest or economic domination. After victory in two World Wars and the expenditure of vast treasure there is no world map, either geographic or economic, on which anyone can find

that the forces of American arms or the power of the American Treasury has absorbed any foreign land or political or economic system. As we cherish our freedom, we believe in freedom for others.

The things I have talked about today are real and they await our grasp. Within the Near East and within this Assembly are the forces of good sense, of restraint and of wisdom to make with time and patience, a framework of political order and of peace in that region. But we also know that all these possibilities are shadowed, all our hopes are dimmed, by the fact of the arms race in nuclear weapons -- a contest which drains off our best talents and vast resources, straining the nerves of all our peoples.

As I look out on this Assembly, with so many of you representing new nations, one thought above all impresses me. The world that is being remade on our planet is going to be a world of many mature nations. As one after another of these new nations moves through the difficult transition to modernization and learns the methods of growth, from this travail new levels of prosperity and productivity will emerge. This world of individual nations is not going to be controlled by any one power or group of powers. This world is not going to be committed to any one ideology.

Please believe me when I say that the dream of world domination by one power or of world conformity is an impossible dream. The nature of today's weapons, the nature of modern communications and the widening circle of new nations make it plain that we must, in the end, be a world community of open societies. And the concept of the open society is the ultimate key to a system of arms control we all can trust.

We must, then, seek with new vigor, new initiative, the path to a peace based on the effective control of armaments, on economic advancement and on the freedom of all peoples to be ruled by governments of their choice. Only thus can we exercise the full capacity God has given us to enrich the lives of the individual human beings who are our ultimate concern, our responsibility and our strength. In this memorable task there lies enough work and enough reward to satisfy the energies and ambitions of all leaders, everywhere.

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S AUG. 20 PRESS CONFERENCE

The President's 41st press conference of his second term, held two weeks after the 40th (Weekly Report p. 1045):

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Please sit down.

SCHOOL INTEGRATION

Ladies and Gentlemen, anticipating questions about this recent decision of the Eighth Circuit Court, I am going to read a little statement, and there will be copies of it available to you, so you don't have to take specific notes.

Because there are still some phases of this case pending in the courts, it would not be appropriate for me to express my view on the case itself.

This case, however, or any person's agreement or disagreement with its outcome, must not be confused with the solemn duty that all Americans have to comply with the final orders of the court. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that the maintenance of order to permit compliance with the final orders of the court is the responsibility of each state. Each state owes to its inhabitants, to its sister states and to the Union the obligation to suppress unlawful forces. It cannot by action or deliberate failure to act permit violence to frustrate the preservation of individual rights as determined by a court decree. It is my hope that each state will fulfill its own obligation with a full realization of the gravity of any other course.

Defiance of this duty would present the most serious problem, but there can be no equivocation as to the responsibility of the Federal Government in such an event. My feelings are exactly as they were a year ago. And I said then:

"The very basis of our individual rights and freedoms rests upon the certainty that the President and the Executive Branch of Government will support and insure the carrying out of the decisions of the Federal Courts."

Every American must understand -- that is the end of the quote by the way --

Every American must understand that if an individual, a community or a state is going successfully and continuously to defy the courts, then there is anarchy.

I continue to insist that the common sense of the individual and his feeling of civic responsibility must eventually come into play if we are to solve this problem.

I will have nothing further to say about the integration problems and specific cases that are now before the courts, not only in this particular case -- there are four others -- but we will have to wait for the outcome of decisions and actions before any further comment.

VACATION

Q. EDWARD J. MILNE, Providence Journal: Mr. President, do you have any plans or hopes to get back to Newport for a vacation this year?

THE PRESIDENT: Someone suggested that I might be asked this question, and I am considering now for asking a little consultative committee made up of press people that usually accompany me and ask them what their convictions will be, because I have none. I don't know whether I can go or not.

CAMPAIGN PLANS

Q. DONALD H. SHANNON, Los Angeles Times: Mr. President, we have had reports from Vice President Nixon, the Senate Minority Leader, and yesterday the Republican Party Chairman that they expect that you will be making campaign trips this fall, and we would like to know if you have anything definite in mind yet, especially as far as getting out.

THE PRESIDENT: I have no plans as of this moment that are detailed at all, and no specific projects that I want to carry through. But I think it would be unusual if I didn't have something to say during the Fall but, of course, I have no plans.

SUMMIT MEETING

Q. ROSCOE I RUMMOND, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, do you think that the unanimous agreement at Geneva on the means of detecting nuclear tests provides a significant piece of preparation for a summit conference?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I can't -- to take the specific part of your question -- I can't say that it of itself becomes a sufficient preparation for a summit meeting.

But I say this: The progress there has been most encouraging and, after all, we are looking for every kind of constructive step that does allow this Government to take into consideration new steps that could, of course, finally lead to summit meetings that are properly prepared, and could be productive.

INCLUDE RED CHINA?

Q. MRS MAE CRAIG, Press Herald, Portland Maine: Mr. President, can we make any international agreement to stop nuclear tests without including Red China?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I have never had the question put in that way to me specifically; but I would say, "Yes," we can make international tests unlawful, agree to cease with them with all of the countries that are participating in the agreement would have to obey it, to obey them.

Now, if we didn't, we wouldn't have to put in Mexico either, you see.

In other words, the other side doesn't have to say every country of the free world would be included. We wouldn't necessarily have to say all the others. But I think that the terms of the agreement would have to be one in which we have confidence that this thing could not be, let's say, abused, or we would have then to do something else.

RED CHINA INFLUENCE

Q. ROBERT G. SPIVACK, New York Post: Mr. President, at your last press conference you told us that your associates were checking to see if Mao Tze-Tung was helping to shape Soviet summit policy. Do you remember, we talked about that? And I wondered if they had reported back to you or if you feel that Red China is calling the shots on Soviet policy?

THE PRESIDENT: No, we have no evidence that he is doing it. Now, we have had reports of comments that are made in the Kremlin and in Moscow, and where there has been some rather vociferous denials of that allegation. But I would hesitate to make a real guess on it.

GETTYSBURG VACATION

Q. CHARLES S. VON FREMD, CBS News: Mr. President, I would like to return to this matter of your vacationing, sir. (Laughter) There has been some mounting speculation --

THE PRESIDENT: So would I, if I could. (Laughter)

Q. -- There has been some mounting speculation among our colleagues in the west wing lobby to the effect that you might not go to Newport or Denver or some place else, but, instead, stay at Gettysburg. Is that a possibility?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it is always a possibility, yes. I would, frankly, I would rather get into a little bit more salubrious climate for late August and early September, somewhere like that. I don't know exactly what it will be practicable to do, and I think we are going to have to -- I am still keeping up the hope that I will go somewhere, but otherwise it would be very -- I can't -- put it this way: I cannot give you any specific answer to the question this morning.

LEBANON PULL-OUT

Q. RAY L. SCHERER, NBC: Mr. President, can you say, sir, whether we have given Britain any assurances that we will not pull out of Jordan until she is ready and able -- we will not pull out of Lebanon until she is ready and able to pull out of Jordan?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I don't think there is any specific agreement of that character.

CONFERENCE WITH ALMOND

Q. CARLETON KENT, Chicago Sun-Times: Mr. President, at your last press conference you told us that you would be willing to talk with Governor Almond of Virginia about the public school crisis that is approaching. Has he responded with a request for such a conference?

THE PRESIDENT: No, but there have been one or two political figures from Virginia that have agreed with me we would like to talk some of these things over, but so far we just haven't gotten the opportunity.

UN POLICE FORCE

Q. JOHN SCALI, Associated Press: In your speech before the General Assembly in New York you proposed that a United Nations peace force be set up to help nations which might request such assistance. Reports from New York since then indicate that there is very little chance that this proposal will be approved at this current emergency session of the Assembly. Do you intend to press this proposal as a matter of urgency later?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't believe you can keep the thing on the urgent basis too long. Now, I should like to call your attention to the fact that as long ago as 1947 I was working over in the Pentagon in the composition of American contingent for the United Nations peace force. This thing has always been up to the fore, and most people, believing that if the United Nations is going to be truly effective in many instances, it ought to have something of that kind, and also there was the hope that if that could develop then possibly there would be lesser need for security forces and the armament race. But it is one of those things that I think has to develop and to come about with the growth of common sense and a little bit greater spirit of tolerance among nations. I think it is a very fine thing. I think it is one of those things that probably will not be done exactly at this moment.

MIDEAST PROPOSALS

Q. ROD MACLEISH, Westinghouse Broadcasting Co.: Sir, what chances do you think your economic proposals for the Middle East have in view of the present climate of the United Nations debate, and also is it possible that these economic achievements could be attained through the previous idea of an Arab development bank?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't think there are alternatives there. I mean, we -- I actually proposed that there be an Arab development association which we would support. Now, as I understand it, most of the Asian and African comment is they would be very much for that. They have certain pre-conditions they want to set down before this can come about. But I think that this whole proposition of dealing with areas sometimes because of the problems -- transcend national boundaries -- must be one that we have got to look at more closely than in the past. In the economic field we have dealt completely on a bilateral basis, bilateral nationalistic basis, and I think that possibly there is coming about a reason, like the Mideast and others, where we might be better advised to use some, attempt to use some, collective organization with which to agree -- to argue.

TERMS OF UN RESOLUTION

Q. RICHARD L. WILSON, Cowles Publications: Mr. President, as you know, sir, there has been a good deal of discussion in the United Nations on the terms of the resolution which is under consideration. In this connection, would you find acceptable a resolution which used the term "early withdrawal of American forces from Lebanon?"

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mr. Wilson, I don't believe I should give a final decision on the exact words because, as you know, the Norwegian resolution says "Noting the British and American declaration of intention," and so on, then their declaration goes on into substantive parts about the Mideast development, and so on. Now, we have said we want to come out just as quickly as the local government says they don't need us; secondly, when, if in the event that the United Nations say they are prepared to take the responsibility for peace and order; so, in any event, we would hope to come out early. But I do think that, in the absence of proper resolutions and arrangements, why, I should not now use any word expressing a unilateral intention so to do.

Q. WILSON: Could I ask you one more question on that?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. -- If the date, September 30th, was used in the resolution as the date on which the Secretary General would make a report to the General Assembly, could I ask if you would assume that, under the proper conditions, U.S. forces might be withdrawn from Lebanon by that date?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I think that is just speculative. I would have to wait for developments on that.

ELECTION SUPPORT

Q. DAYTON MOORE, United Press International: Mr. President, some time ago you indicated that you would limit your active campaigning for Republican congressional candidates on the basis of whether they supported your major legislation where, I think, you mentioned Reciprocal Trade, Foreign Aid, and the Defense Reorganization bills. Do you still intend to do that? And along that line, there was a story in the Detroit paper last week that because Senator Potter had criticized Governor Adams that you wouldn't campaign for him in Michigan.

THE PRESIDENT: I have never specifically stated that any one man's one vote, or one expression was going to put him forever in a category that I could not support. Now, I have very strongly stated that the Defense Reorganization, the renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Act, and a strong Mutual Security Bill was, in my opinion, absolutely vital to the welfare of this country. Therefore, any one where I found myself completely at loggerheads with these projects would be a man that I would not consider we belonged really in the same local political camp; that is all there is to it.

CONTROL OF FIREARMS

Q. KENNETH M. SCHEIBEL, Gannett Newspapers: Mr. President, the FBI reported recently that the crime rate in this country is at a record rate, and still increasing. Now, in connection with the crime problem, the various State Legislatures, from time to time, and even the Federal Government, consider proposals to put new restrictions on the ownership and use of firearms by civilians. Do you personally believe that more restrictions are needed at the Federal, state, or local level in connection with this problem?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I will tell you what I would have to do with that. I would have to discuss with local police forces in order to have a worthwhile opinion of my own because I have not -- I am not familiar with their statistics as to the incidence of crime as related to the freedom of acquisition of this kind of weapon. Now, my own instant reaction would be: well, if there weren't so many of these weapons around, why, maybe you could be a little more peaceful, but I would certainly want to find what the local police forces and the FBI want to tell me.

IKES'S INTEGRATION VIEWS

Q. J. ANTHONY LEWIS, New York Times: Sir, I hope this does not run into your injunction about questions on school cases, and courts. You have made your position perfectly clear today, as you did last year, sir, on the importance of supporting final Federal Court orders. I just wondered whether you would talk to us at all about your own personal feeling on the principle involved, basically the principle of school integration, and whether you believe there should -- you personally favor the beginning of an end to segregated schools?

THE PRESIDENT: I have always declined to do that for the simple reason that here was something that the Supreme Court says this is the direction of the Constitution, this is the instruction of the Constitution. That is they say this is the meaning of the Constitution. Now, I am sworn to one thing, to defend the Constitution of the United States, and execute its laws. Therefore, for me to weaken public opinion by discussion of complete -- separate cases, where I might agree or might disagree, seems to me to be completely unwise and not a good thing to do. I have an oath; I expect to carry it out. And the mere fact that I could disagree very violently with a decision, and would so express myself, then my own duty would be much more difficult to carry out, I think. So I think it is just not good business for me to do so.

Same Political Camp?

The President at his Aug. 20 press conference, said he could not consider himself in the same "local political camp" with Members of Congress who were "completely at loggerheads" with him on three issues: Reciprocal Trade, Mutual Security and Defense Reorganization. CQ analyzed three Key Votes, one on each of these issues, cast in the House, to see which Republican Members were at odds with the President on all three of the issues. They were:

Mutual Security -- (CQ Roll Call No. 31, Weekly Report p. 638) Passage of the bill. Passed 259-134 (D 150-58; R 109-76)

Reciprocal Trade -- (CQ Roll Call No. 40, p. 768) Reed motion to recommit (kill). Rejected 146-268 (D 61-160; R 85-108)

Defense Reorganization -- (CQ Roll Call No. 42, p. 768) Clevenger motion to recommit the bill with instructions to amend it as requested by the President. Rejected 192-211 (D 20-196; R 172-15)

Five Republican Members of the House, all up for reelection, voted against the President on all three of these Key Votes: James B. Utt (Calif.); William G. Bray (Ind.); Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.); August E. Johansen (Mich.) and Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis.). A total of 56 House Republicans opposed the President's position on two out of three of the Key Votes, 115 at least once.

FARM POLICY

Q. ALAN S. EMORY, Watertown Times: Mr. President, how do you assess the fact that Congress, I think for the first time since you have become President, has passed a farm bill tailored so closely to administration farm policy?

THE PRESIDENT: Because, I think, they are learning that the policies that have been so urgently argued for by Secretary Benson have got a lot of sense in them and they are beginning to see that it is having a good effect in the country.

ADVICE OF FORMER PRESIDENTS

Q. ANDREW F. TULLY, JR., Scripps-Howard: Mr. President, the other day Bernard Baruch suggested that the National Security Council be expanded to include various persons with government experience in the past, including living former presidents.

THE PRESIDENT: Who said this?

Q. -- Bernard Baruch suggested it the other day.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. -- Do you think there is any likelihood, sir, of your ever employing the services of Mr. Truman in any capacity? (Laughter)

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, why, of course, you could -- after all, he has had a very great and tough experience of his own. I would not answer any question that was specifically directed to a personality. I think when you come to talking about the expanding of the National Security Council, we want to remember this one thing: The National Security Council, like any other body that surrounds the President, is for advisory purposes. You can not get away from the fact that the President has to make the decisions. Now, therefore, the President is free to call upon anybody, indeed, as I have frequently, on elder statesmen, on organized, sometimes organized, and sometimes unorganized bodies, to come and consult. So there is no need for expanding the Security Council, as such.

WILKINS POST

Q. ALICE A. DUNNIGAN, Associated Negro Press: Mr. President, would you care to comment on newspaper stories that the White House has asked J. Ernest Wilkins to resign his post as Assistant Secretary of Labor to make his position available to Mr. Lodge?

THE PRESIDENT: From whom?

Q. -- For Mr. Lodge.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I never heard that. What Mr. Lodge is this?

Q. -- George Lodge.

THE PRESIDENT: No, I haven't heard that. I will say this: I have had some talks with Secretary Wilkins, who was talking about

the possibility that he might resign from that particular position in the Labor Department. I have never urged him to nor asked him to, or anything else. I have had a very -- as a matter of fact, very -- congenial talk with him about it. He is also, as you know, a member of the Commission on Civil Rights, and I did remember that I said to him if ever he did decide he wanted to resign there, that he would, I hope he would keep his other position.

By the way, I never heard of any contemplated replacement for someone whose resignation I have not yet accepted.

GENEVA AGREEMENT

Q. WILLIAM H. GALBRAITH, JR., United Press International: Mr. President, returning to the Geneva Scientific Agreement, sir, I wonder if you could tell us what you think that agreement means to prospects of over-all disarmament?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as I said in, I think it was to Mr. Drummond's question, here any step like this that proves that you have a real agreement between intelligent people of both sides, gives grounds to hope that you can go another step, and every step that you go means you can go another one. That is your conviction; that is what we have been working on along these five years. Now, this agreement has not been quite crystallized, that has not yet been signed -- I believe there is some hope of signing it tomorrow -- but there is every evidence that there has been real progress in the understanding between these scientific groups.

CONDITION OF DEFENSES

Q. SARAH McLENDON, Camden Post: Sir, the Camden Courier Post is a nonpartisan paper. We would like to know, in view of the statements that have been made in public lately, some from Secretary McElroy and General Twining, and from various others about the situation of our defenses, we would like to know if you consider this adequate?

THE PRESIDENT: I not only consider them adequate; they are the most powerful they have ever been in our whole history. They are completely capable of carrying on, of acting as the deterrents that they are expected to act as, and every day there are new developments, new inventions, new enlargements of these forces so as to make them even more satisfactory and efficient. I would, indeed, in certain areas I would say we are spending too much money.

INDIAN OCEAN FLEET

Q. SPENCER DAVIS, Associated Press: Mr. President, in recent days there has been a confusion of reports about the stationing of U.S. Marine forces on Singapore with the consent of the British Government, and about the formation of a possible Middle East - Indian Ocean Fleet. Can you say if the United States has any intention of taking either of these steps?

THE PRESIDENT: None whatsoever. These Marines were on some ships that have been out on cruises afloat, and it was time for them to stop in at a recreational place. The British Government said, "Surely", and so they are there; that is all there is to it.

RISE IN PRICES

Q. WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, many persons in the country are fed up with rising prices and they are disappointed you have not exercised more vigorous leadership to combat them.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let's go back to 1953 for a minute. There was a great hue and cry to get rid of fixed controls over materials and services, and all that sort of thing, and they were abandoned; and for a very considerable time we had a very stable dollar, that is a very stable level of living costs. Then, following the -- and starting with the really boom years of '55 and '56 and '57, we had these costs going up. Now, the only thing you can do, as I see -- or, there are three things probable: You can appeal to business and labor leaders constantly to try to stop the so-called "wage-price spiral." Another thing that the Government can do as distinguished from the Federal Board, which is an independent agency of Government, we can try to keep our costs down.

Now this is the most difficult problem that I know of. I believe that when you are talking about costs of living you are talking about

inflation. I believe that the Federal Government has a very great responsibility in trying to do this. As you know, I have vetoed several bills, some of them specifically because they were just too much money. Yet, only a year ago, remember, I was fighting for support in defense and other areas, where the Congress was cutting down what I believed to be necessary. Now we seem to be on a spending cycle. So every bill that I get, whether it was a defense bill, whether it is the wage rates in the civil government, in the military government, everything you get, there are additional sums put in. So, to get any kind of legislation you constantly must be aware of the obvious congressional intention to spend more. I believe this is a mistaken policy. I believe we should spend today only what we can show to be a very necessitous expenditure, so that the Government can take away -- first of all, by its limiting of expenditures, help avoid deficits or at least too big deficits; and, secondly, can show the example for good housekeeping and good fiscal arrangements, both in businesses and in the private home.

I think that I am not yet ready or have not suggested to anyone any definite controls. I still believe the free economy is a better way to fix the price levels than is government fiat. I just don't believe in that.

Q. MCGAFFIN: Mr. President, some people feel that it is futile for you to appeal to labor and management, as you have done, and has not brought results. They feel if you would take a tougher position that the steel industry, for instance, would not have gotten away with raising prices recently, which has started us off on another cycle of inflation.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't think that you are there on a premise that is necessarily correct. Now they have raised some prices. I am told that in the average household expenditures that steel is involved in about one-eighth of its expenditures, and moreover some slight rise in steel costs is not of itself a very great factor in living costs. Now, I have asked people specifically, and in the generality of a labor -- I mean of a press conference, to be very careful about this price business, to go for volume with lower prices rather than higher prices in the hope of higher profits; and I have asked labor leaders to do the same thing. But I believe when you say take a tougher position, now you are asking for specific controls, and if we are going to have a controlled economy, then I just don't know how you are going to work it.

INDIRECT AGGRESSION

Q. JAMES P. RESTON, New York Times: Mr. President, sir, this is about the comment you made at the UN on the question of indirect aggression.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. -- The theme has been developed by you and the Secretary of State that unless this subversion and indirect aggression of the Soviet Union are stopped, we are headed for a big war. Now, is it conceivable that this kind of thing can be stopped once the threat of their army has been stopped by our power; are they not inevitably going to go to indirect aggression?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think there are two points:

First, we did not say that we are going to have a big war if we don't stop this. I do say if they are going to continue it without any voluntary agreement of their own to limit or cease it, then I do say we are headed for much more trouble but not necessarily a big war.

The next thing is this: Finally, developing circumstances tend to point out where are the best interests of all countries served. I believe myself that if we can keep a sturdy course and a steady course, firm in what we believe to be right, that finally even the Soviets begin to learn that it is not to their benefit to go in and try to buy, bribe, and subvert generally people that are themselves trying to live their own lives; because, finally, what all history shows, that when any dictatorship goes too far in its control, finally, whether it be the Roman Empire or Genghis Khan's or Napoleon's or anyone's else, just the very size of the thing begins to defeat them.

So I think there are characteristics in this whole thing that entirely, or, accepting your premise, they probably are not going to cease it forthwith, that finally will teach them this is not really a good, profitable enterprise; but it does mean this also: We have got to keep on the job of forever and forever with our own measures to make certain that these small countries and weaker countries do not fall one by one prey to their methods.

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 20 statement on Congress' failure to enact a comprehensive labor bill (Weekly Report p. 1097):

I am most disappointed that the Congress has thus far failed to enact legislation to curb the racketeering, corruption and abuses of trust and power which Senator McClellan's committee has found to exist today in the labor-management field. Last January I recommended to Congress that comprehensive legislation be enacted so that the rights of the American worker would be safeguarded. The bill passed by the Senate in June, the so-called Kennedy-Ives bill, fell far short of these recommendations.

For example, it failed to provide adequate machinery to enforce the standards necessary to the proper handling of labor union funds. Further, the bill's failure to deal with the problems of boycotting and blackmail picketing would have given greater impetus to abuses the American people want to curb. It would have weakened certain aspects of the Taft-Hartley Act. It did not move at all toward recognition of appropriate state responsibility in labor matters. In sum, it did not meet the Nation's needs because it did not deal effectively with many of the evils which need correction.

On August 18th the House voted on the bill under a procedure which permitted no opportunity to amend it and thus to correct its deficiencies. I still hope that before adjournment the Congress will pass a labor bill which will effectively protect the working men and women of our country.

RECIPROCAL TRADE BILL SIGNED

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 20 statement upon signing HR 12591, the reciprocal trade extension bill (Weekly Report p. 1060):

I have today approved HR 12591 extending the reciprocal trade agreements program for a four-year period. This legislation represents a firm, forward step on the road to a stronger America in a world at peace.

While I believe that a five-year extension would have best served the interests of the United States, yet the Congress is to be particularly commended for enacting the longest extension in the

history of the trade agreements program. The United States now has a lengthened opportunity, through this medium, to enlarge its own output and employment. In addition, the free nations are now assured of a continuity in United States trade policy that will make possible new international negotiations to promote mutually advantageous commercial exchange and increased world productivity.

As the authority conferred by this important measure is used, it will further our own Nation's domestic interests and will promote the economic strength, solidarity and security of the free and independent nations.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate for confirmation:

John Nichol Irwin II of New York, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Defense; Aug. 6.

Robert L. Kunzig of Pennsylvania, a Republican, as a member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission; Aug. 6.

J. Roy Price of New York, a Republican, as an Assistant Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization; Aug. 8.

Kenneth T. Downs of the District of Columbia, a Republican, as an Assistant Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization; Aug. 8.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Everett L. Hutchinson of Texas, a Democrat, as an Interstate Commerce Commissioner; Aug. 1.

Bertha S. Adkins of Maryland, a Republican, as Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Aug. 14.

T. Keith Glennan of Ohio, a Republican, as Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Aug. 15.

Hugh L. Dryden of Maryland, a Democrat, as Deputy Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Aug. 15.

Barbara Bates Gunderson of South Dakota, a Republican, as a Civil Service Commissioner; Aug. 16.

(Continued from p. 1112)

S 4298 -- Amend the Federal Reserve Act re additional Federal Reserve district to include the State of Alaska. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 8/15/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.

S J Res 197 -- Establish a Commission on the long-range fiscal problems of the United States. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 8/12/58 -- Senate Finance.

S Res 377 -- Re increase in Federal reserve discount rate. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 8/15/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

HR 13744 -- Re small business concerns and Government contracts. HYDE (R Md.) -- 8/12/58 -- House Government Operations.

HR 13765 -- Re fluid milk and fluid milk products shipped in interstate commerce. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 8/14/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 13768 -- Amend paragraph (7) section 101 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to include parachutists as "airmen". ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 8/14/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 13784 -- Amend Federal Reserve Act to authorize establishment of 13 Federal Reserve districts. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 8/15/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

H Res 681 -- Authorize Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate rising cost of living. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 8/11/58 -- House Rules.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

S 4300 -- Provide temporary suspension of duties on certain types of limestone. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 8/16/58 -- Senate Finance.

HOUSE

HR 13677 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re 30-percent credit against income tax for tuition or fees to institutions of higher education. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 8/5/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 13707 -- A bill re taxation of income of mutual life insurance companies. McCORMACK (D Mass.) (by request) -- 8/7/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 13708 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 re taxes of supplies for certain vessels and aircraft engaged in trade between the United States and Alaska. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 8/7/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 13714 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re application of section 117 (g). ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 8/7/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 13717 -- Repeal the excise tax on communication services or facilities. REES (R Kan.) -- 8/7/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 13733 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re amounts paid to certain institutions of higher education. TALLE (R Iowa) -- 8/11/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 13740 -- Similar to HR 13677. BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 8/12/58.

HR 13743 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re medical expenses and child care. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 8/12/58 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 13779 -- Amend section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount of charitable contributions, deducted from gross income, for basic research. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/15/58 -- House Ways and Means.

CQ House Votes 78 through 82.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 170, 172, 174, 175, 177.)
(For later House Votes, see p. 1126)

House Votes on Depressed Areas; Housing and Food Stamp Bills Fail to Pass Under Procedure Requiring Two-Thirds Majority

- 78.** H Res 682. An open rule providing for House consideration of S 3683, the Area Redevelopment Act of 1958, authorizing Federal grants and loans of \$279.5 million yearly for the redevelopment of chronically depressed labor-surplus areas. Adopted 216-159 (D 159-46; R 57-113), Aug. 15, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1098).
- 79.** S 3683. Hiestand (R Calif.) motion to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee. Rejected 170-188 (D 54-139; R 116-49), Aug. 15, 1958. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1098).
- 80.** S 4035. Housing Act of 1958. Passage of bill under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required). Rejected 251-134 (D 185-23; R 66-111) Aug. 18, 1958 (257 "yeas" were required for passage). The President himself did not

take a position on the bill, but his Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator opposed it. (See story p. 1098)

- 81.** S 3974. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958. McCormack (D Mass.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (a procedure requiring a two-thirds majority vote). Rejected 190-198 (D 149-61; R 41-137), Aug. 18, 1958 (259 "yeas" were necessary for passage). The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1097)
- 82.** HR 13067. Establish a food stamp plan for the distribution to needy families of \$1 billion worth of surplus farm commodities each year for two years. Passage of the bill under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required). Rejected 196-187 (D 169-37; R 27-150), Aug. 18, 1958 (256 "yeas" were required for passage). The President himself did not take a position on the bill, but the Department of Agriculture opposed it. (See story p. 1101).

- KEY -

- Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	78	79	80	81	82	Vote No.	78	79	80	81	82	Vote No.	78	79	80	81	82
Yea	216	170	251	190	196	Yea	159	54	185	149	169	Yea	57	116	66	41	27
Nay	159	188	134	198	187	Nay	46	139	23	61	37	Nay	113	49	111	137	150

7879808182						7879808182						7879808182						7879808182					
ALABAMA						Los Angeles County						4 Flynt						4 Adair					
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	3 Forrester	N	Y	N	N	N	5 Beamer	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Boykin	?	?	?	✓	?	19 Holifield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Landrum	?	?	?	X	?	7 Bray	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Elliott	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	17 King	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Mitchell	Y	N	Y	N	N	11 Brownson	?	?	✓	N	N
2 Grant	N	Y	N	Y	Y	26 Roosevelt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Pilcher	N	Y	Y	N	N	2 Halleck	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Huddleston	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	21 Hiestand	N	Y	N	N	N	1 Preston	?	?	?	?	?	6 Harden	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Jones	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	25 Hillings	?	?	?	?	?	6 Vinson	N	?	N	N	N	10 Harvey	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Rains	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	22 Holt	?	?	?	N	N	IDAHO						3 Nimitz	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Roberts	Y	N	Y	Y	N	18 Hosmer	N	Y	N	Y	N	1 Pfost	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Wilson	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Selden	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Jackson	N	Y	N	Y	N	2 Budge	N	Y	N	N	N	IOWA					
ARIZONA						24 Lipscomb	N	Y	N	N	N	ILLINOIS						6 Coad	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	15 McDonough	N	Y	Y	N	N	25 Gray	Y	N	Y	?	Y	5 Cunningham	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Rhodes	N	Y	N	N	N	20 Smith	N	Y	N	N	N	21 Mack	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Gross	N	Y	N	N	N
ARKANSAS						COLORADO						24 Price	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Hoeven	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Gathings	N	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	16 Allen	N	Y	N	N	N	7 Jensen	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Harris	N	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends	N	Y	N	N	N	4 LeCompte	N	Y	?	?	?
5 Hays	Y	N	Y	N	Y	3 Cbenoweth	Y	Y	Y	N	N	19 Chipperfield	N	Y	N	N	N	1 Schwengel	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Mills	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hill	N	Y	N	N	N	14 Vacancy	X	✓	X	?	X	2 Talle	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Norrell	N	Y	N	N	Y	CONNECTICUT						15 Mason	?	?	?	N	?	KANSAS					
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Cretella	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	18 Michel	?	?	N	N	N	5 Breeding	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						1 May	N	✓	Y	N	Y	20 Simpson	N	Y	N	N	N	1 Avery	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Engle	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	4 Morano	N	Y	Y	Y	N	22 Springer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3 George	Y	N	Y	N	N
14 Hagen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Patterson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	23 Vursell	Y	N	N	N	N	4 Rees	N	Y	Y	N	N
11 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	AL Sadlak	Y	Y	N	N	N	Chicago-Cook County						2 Scrivner	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Miller	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Seely-Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Libonati	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Smith	?	?	N	N	N
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	DELAWARE						12 Boyle	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	KENTUCKY					
29 Sound	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	AL Haskell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Dawson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Chelf	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	FLORIDA						8 Gordon	?	?	?	✓	✓	1 Gregory	Y	X	Y	N	✓
27 Sheppard	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Bennett	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Natcher	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Sisk	X	✓	Y	Y	N	4 Fascell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Perkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Allen	Y	N	Y	Y	N	7 Haley	N	Y	N	N	N	2 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Spence	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
6 Baldwin	Y	N	Y	Y	N	5 Herlong	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Yates	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Watts	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Matthews	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Byrne	N	Y	N	N	N	3 Robson	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Mailliard	X	✓	Y	Y	N	6 Rogers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Church	Y	Y	N	N	N	8 Siler	Y	N	?	?	?
1 Scudder	N	Y	N	N	N	3 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Collier	X	✓	N	N	N	LOUISIANA					
13 Teague	N	Y	N	N	N	1 Cramer	N	Y	N	N	N	Vacancy						2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt	N	Y	N	N	N	GEORGIA						11 Sheehan	N	Y	N	Y	N	4 Brooks	?	?	?	?	?
30 Wilson	N	Y	N	N	N	8 Blitch	X	✓	?	?	✓	INDIANA						1 Hebert	✓	X	✓	X	✓
9 Younger	N	Y	N	N	N	10 Brown	N	Y	Y	N	N	8 Denton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Vacancy					
						5 Davis	N	Y	N	N	N	1 Madden	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 170, 172, 174, 175, 177.)

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

171. S 2883. Reconstruction of the east front of the United States Capitol. Passage of an amended bill to block the proposed 32½-foot extension of the east front. Rejected 32-47 (D 15-23; R 17-24), Aug. 14, 1958. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1102)
172. HR 13450. Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1959. Sparkman (D Ala.) amendment to add to the bill \$75,000 for farm housing research by land grant colleges. Rejected 31-47 (D 27-11; R 4-36), Aug. 14, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1092)
173. HR 13450. Russell (D Ga.) amendment to bar payment of Federal funds under any contract for a study or plan for United States surrender to a foreign power. Agreed to 88-2 (46-1; R 42-1), Aug. 15, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1092)

174. HR 13450. Ellender (D La.) amendment to delete \$5 million in funds for the Informational Media Guaranty Fund, United States Information Agency. Rejected 23-59 (D 13-28; R 10-31), Aug. 15, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1092)

175. HR 13549. Social Security Amendments of 1958 to increase Old Age, Survivors and Disability payments by approximately 7 percent and increase the Federal share of public assistance payments. Yarborough (D Texas) amendment to increase OASI benefits and taxes by 10 percent. Rejected 32-53 (D 26-20; R 6-33), Aug. 16, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1099)

Y Record Vote For (yea).	N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Paired For.	X Paired Against.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.	- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.	

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	171	172	173	174	175	Vote No.	171	172	173	174	175	Vote No.	171	172	173	174	175
Yea	32	31	88	23	32	Yea	15	27	46	13	26	Yea	17	4	42	10	6
Nay	47	47	2	59	53	Nay	23	11	1	28	20	Nay	24	36	1	31	33

	171	172	173	174	175		171	172	173	174	175		171	172	173	174	175		171	172	173	174	175
ALABAMA						IOWA						NEBRASKA						RHODE ISLAND					
Hill	N	✓	Y	N	Y	Hickenlooper	N	N	Y	N	N	Curtis	N	N	Y	Y	N	Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Martin	N	N	Y	N	N	Hruska	N	N	Y	Y	N	Pastore	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEVADA						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Hayden	N	Y	Y	N	N	Carlson	N	N	Y	Y	N	Bible	✓	Y	Y	N	N	Johnston	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Schoeppel	N	N	Y	Y	N	Malone	N	N	Y	N	N	Thurmond	✓	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW HAMPSHIRE						SOUTH DAKOTA					
Fulbright	Y	✓	Y	N	N	Cooper	Y	N	N	N	N	Bridges	N	N	Y	N	N	Case	N	N	Y	N	N
McClellan	N	N	Y	Y	N	Morton	Y	N	Y	N	N	Cotton	Y	N	Y	N	N	Mundt	N	N	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW JERSEY						TENNESSEE					
Knowland	N	N	Y	N	N	Ellender	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Case	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Gore	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Kuchel	N	N	Y	-	N	Long	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Smith	Y	-	Y	N	N	Kefauver	N	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW MEXICO						TEXAS					
Carroll	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Payne	✓	X	±	-	✓	Anderson	N	Y	Y	N	N	Yarborough	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Allott	Y	N	Y	N	N	Smith	Y	N	Y	N	✓	Chavez	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Johnson	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NEW YORK						UTAH					
Busb	N	-	Y	N	N	Beall	Y	N	Y	N	N	Ives	X	?	Y	N	N	Bennett	N	N	Y	N	N
Purtell	N	N	Y	N	N	Butler	N	N	Y	N	?	Javits	±	✓	?	-	✓	Watkins	Y	N	Y	N	N
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH CAROLINA						VERMONT					
Frear	X	X	±	±	-	Kennedy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Aiken	N	N	Y	N	N
Williams	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Saltonstall	X	N	Y	N	N	Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Flanders	✓	?	?	?	?
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						NORTH DAKOTA						VIRGINIA					
Holland	±	X	±	X	✓	McNamara	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Langer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Byrd	Y	X	Y	✓	N
Smathers	N	Y	Y	N	N	Potter	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Young	N	N	Y	Y	N	Robertson	Y	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OHIO						WASHINGTON					
Russell	N	N	Y	±	N	Humphrey	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Lausche	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Jackson	±	Y	Y	N	Y
Talmadge	?	?	Y	±	X	Tybe	N	Y	Y	N	N	Bricker	N	N	Y	Y	X	Magnuson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						MISSISSIPPI						OKLAHOMA						WEST VIRGINIA					
Church	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Eastland	X	X	Y	Y	N	Kerr	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Hoblitzell	N	N	Y	N	X
Dworshak	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Stennis	N	N	Y	Y	N	Monroney	N	✓	Y	N	N	Revercomb	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS						MISSOURI						OREGON						WISCONSIN					
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Hennings	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Morse	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	N	N	Y	N	N	Symington	N	✓	Y	N	Y	Neuberger	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Wiley	N	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA						MONTANA						PENNSYLVANIA						WYOMING					
Capehart	Y	Y	Y	?	-	Mansfield	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Clark	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	O'Mahoney	X	?	Y	?	N
Jenner	N	N	±	?	?	Murray	X	?	Y	?	Y	Martin	?	?	Y	N	N	Barrett	Y	N	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type: *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Approves Social Security Rise, Cites 13 for Contempt, Confirms White Nomination, Votes on Textile and Mallory Bills

176. HR 13549. Social security amendments. Passage of the bill. passed 79-0 (D 42-0; R 37-0), Aug. 16, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1099)

177. S Res 362-374. Citing 13 persons for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer question of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. Adopted en bloc 87-0 (D 45-0; R 42-0), Aug. 18, 1958. The President did not take a position on the citations. (See story p. 1101)

178. HR 469. Textile Fiber Products Identification Act. Pastore (D R.I.) motion to recommit the bill to the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Rejected 36-47 (D 8-35; R 28-12) Aug. 18, 1958. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1095)

179. Nomination of W. Wilson White as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division. Confirmed 56-20 (D 20-18; R 36-2), Aug. 18, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1097)

180. HR 11477. Senate version of "Mallory rule" bill to amend the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to bar Federal court judges from disqualifying confessions of suspects solely because of delay in bringing the suspect for arraignment. Committee amendment inserting the word "reasonable" before the word "delay." Accepted 41-39 (D 23-17; R 18-22), Aug. 19, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1091)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
 ✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
 ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	176	177	178	179	180	Vote No.	176	177	178	179	180	Vote No.	176	177	178	179	180
Yea	79	87	35	56	41	Yea	42	45	8	20	23	Yea	37	42	28	36	18
Nay	0	0	47	20	39	Nay	0	0	35	18	17	Nay	0	0	12	2	22

176 177 178 179 180						176 177 178 179 180						176 177 178 179 180						176 177 178 179 180					
ALABAMA						IOWA						NEBRASKA						RHODE ISLAND					
Hill	Y	Y	N	N	N	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Curtis	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Green	Y	Y	Y	‡	✓
Sparkman	Y	Y				Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEVADA						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Hayden	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Carlson	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Bible	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	Johnston	Y	Y			
Goldwater	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Schoeppel	?	Y	-	Y	N	Malone	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Thurmond	Y	Y	N	N	N
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW HAMPSHIRE						SOUTH DAKOTA					
Fulbright	‡	Y	N	N	N	Cooper	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y	Bridges	Y	Y	?	?	?	Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	N	N	N	Morton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Mundt	Y	Y	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW JERSEY						TENNESSEE					
Knowland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Ellender	Y	Y	N	N	-	Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Gore	Y	Y	N	N	?
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Long	Y	Y	N	N	N	Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Kefauver	Y	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW MEXICO						TEXAS					
Carroll	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Payne	‡	‡	✓	‡	✓	Anderson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Yarborough	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Allott	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chavez	Y	Y	N	✓	✓	Johnson	Y	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NEW YORK						UTAH					
Bush	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Beall	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Ives	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Purtell	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Butler	‡	Y	N	Y	N	Javits	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Watkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH CAROLINA						VERMONT					
Frear	‡	‡	X	?	-	Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ervin	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Aiken	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	N	N	N	Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y	Jordan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Flanders	?	?	?	?	?
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						NORTH DAKOTA						VIRGINIA					
Holland	‡	‡	X	X	X	McNamara	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Langer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Byrd	?	Y	Y	X	N
Smithers	Y	Y	N	X	?	Potter	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Young	Y	Y	N	N	N	Robertson	Y	Y	✓	N	N
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OHIO						WASHINGTON					
Russell	Y	Y	N	N	N	Humphrey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Lausche	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jackson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Talmadge	‡	‡	✓	X	X	Thye	Y	‡	?	‡	N	Bricker	✓	Y	N	‡	-	Magnuson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO						MISSISSIPPI						OKLAHOMA						WEST VIRGINIA					
Church	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Eastland	Y	Y	N	N	N	Kerr	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Hoblitzell	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dworshak	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Tennis	Y	Y	N	N	N	Monroney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Revercomb	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						MISSOURI						OREGON						WISCONSIN					
Douglas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Hennings	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Morse	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Proxmire	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Symington	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Neuberger	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Wiley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA						MONTANA						PENNSYLVANIA						WYOMING					
Capehart	‡	?	?	Y	N	Mansfield	Y	Y	N	✓	N	Clark	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	O'Mahoney	‡	Y	N	✓	Y
Jenner	?	Y	N	Y	N	Murray	‡	Y	-	‡	-	Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Barrett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ Senate Votes 181 through 185.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Passes Mallory Bill, Rejects Move to Curb Court Powers, Insists on Amendment Requiring Authorization of NASA Funds

181. HR 11477. "Mallory rule" bill. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment empowering trial judge to determine whether delay in arraignment is reasonable, with his decision binding on appellate courts if supported by substantial evidence. Rejected 18-62 (D 13-27; R 5-35), Aug. 19, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1091)

182. HR 11477. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to bar interrogation of suspect or admissibility of suspect's statement unless he first was informed of the nature of the accusation and of his rights. Rejected 13-64 (D 9-29; R 4-35), Aug. 19, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1091)

183. HR 11477. Passage of the bill. Passed 65-12 (D 30-8; R 35-4), Aug. 19, 1958. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1091)

184. HR 6789. Minor court bill. Hennings (D Mo.) motion to table Jenner (R Ind.) modified amendment adding text of the Butler-Jenner bill (S 2646) to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Agreed to 49-41 (D 30-16; R 19-25), Aug. 20, 1958. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1091)

185. HR 13450. Supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1959. Conference report. Johnson (D Texas) motion to insist on Senate amendment barring the appropriation of funds for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration without prior annual authorization by Congress. Agreed to 86-0 (D 44-0; R 42-0), Aug. 20, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1092)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
 ✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
 ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	181	182	183	184	185	Vote No.	181	182	183	184	185	Vote No.	181	182	183	184	185
Yea	18	13	65	49	86	Yea	13	9	30	30	44	Yea	5	4	35	19	42
Nay	62	64	12	41	0	Nay	27	29	8	16	0	Nay	35	35	4	25	0

181	182	183	184	185	181	182	183	184	185	181	182	183	184	185	181	182	183	184	185
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Hickenlooper	N	N	Y	N	Y	Curtis	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Martin	N	N	Y	N	Y	Hruska	N	N	Y	N	‡	Y	Y
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Hayden	N	-	‡	Y	Y	Carlson	?	?	?	?	?	Bible	N	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
Goldwater	N	N	Y	N	Y	Schoeppel	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Malone	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Cooper	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Bridges	?	?	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	N	N	Y	N	Y	Morton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	X	-	✓	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland	N	N	Y	N	Y	Ellender	✓	N	Y	N	Y	Case	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Long	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Smith	N	-	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Carroll	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Payne	-	-	‡	‡	‡	Anderson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Allott	N	N	Y	N	Y	Smith	N	N	Y	N	Y	Chavez	X	-	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Bush	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Beall	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Ives	?	?	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
Purtell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Butler	Y	N	N	N	Y	Javits	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear	X	-	‡	-	‡	Kennedy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ervin	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Williams	N	N	Y	N	Y	Saltonstall	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Jordan	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland	✓	-	‡	-	‡	McNamara	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Langer	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	?	?	‡	-	‡	Patter	N	N	Y	N	Y	Young	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
Russell	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Humphrey	N	N	N	Y	Y	Lausche	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	✓	-	‡	N	Y	Thye	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Bricker	✓	-	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Church	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Eastland	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Kerr	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dworsbak	N	N	Y	N	Y	Stennis	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Monroney	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Douglas	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Hennings	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Morse	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Symington	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Neuberger	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capehart	N	N	Y	N	Y	Mansfield	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Clark	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jenner	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Murray	X	-	‡	Y	Y	Martin	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

Senate Recommits Bill to Permit State Anti-Sedition Laws After Rejecting Move to Table Broad Court-Curb Substitute

186. S 654. Permit states to enact laws barring subversive activities. Hennings (D Mo.) motion to table McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to substitute the text of HR 3, a House-passed bill to provide that no act of Congress should be construed as nullifying state laws on the same subject unless Congress so specified or unless there was an irreconcilable conflict between a state and Federal law. Rejected 39-46 (D 25-19; R 14-27), Aug. 20, 1958. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1091)

187. S 654. Bennett (R Utah) motion to table McClellan (D Ark.) motion to reconsider rejected Hennings (D Mo.) motion on tabling of McClellan amendment. Adopted 47-40 (D 19-27; R 28-13), Aug. 20, 1958. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1091)

188. Adjournment. Johnson (D Texas) motion to adjourn until noon, Aug. 21. Adopted 70-18 (D 41-5; R 29-13), Aug. 20, 1958. (See story p. 1091)

189. S 654. Carroll (D Colo.) motion to recommit bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Adopted 41-40 (D 27-17; R 14-23), Aug. 21, 1958. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1091)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).

N Record Vote Against (nay).

✓ Paired For.

X Paired Against.

‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	186	187	188	189	Vote No.	186	187	188	189	Vote No.	186	187	188	189
Yea	39	47	70	41	Yea	25	19	41	27	Yea	14	28	29	14
Nay	46	40	18	40	Nay	19	27	5	17	Nay	27	13	13	23

186	187	188	189	186	187	188	189	186	187	188	189	186	187	188	189
ALABAMA				IOWA				NEBRASKA				RHODE ISLAND			
Hill	N	Y	Y	N	Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	N	Curtis	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	N	Martin	N	Y	Y	N	Hruska	X	✓	X	X	X
ARIZONA				KANSAS				NEVADA				SOUTH CAROLINA			
Hayden	Y	N	‡	Y	Carlson	?	?	?	?	Bible	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	N	Y	N	N	Schoepfel	N	Y	N	N	Malone	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				KENTUCKY				NEW HAMPSHIRE				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	N	Cooper	Y	N	Y	Y	Bridges	N	Y	N	N	N
McClellan	N	Y	N	N	Morton	Y	N	Y	Y	Cotton	N	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA				LOUISIANA				NEW JERSEY				TENNESSEE			
Knowland	N	Y	Y	N	Ellender	N	Y	Y	N	Case	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Kuchel	Y	N	Y	N	Long	N	Y	Y	N	Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
COLORADO				MAINE				NEW MEXICO				TEXAS			
Carroll	Y	N	Y	Y	Payne	-	‡	✓	✓	Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Allott	N	Y	N	X	Smith	N	Y	Y	N	Chavez	✓	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				MARYLAND				NEW YORK				UTAH			
Bush	Y	N	Y	✓	Beall	Y	N	Y	Y	Ives	?	?	?	?	?
Purtell	Y	N	Y	Y	Butler	N	Y	N	N	Javits	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE				MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH CAROLINA				VERMONT			
Frear	?	?	‡	-	Kennedy	Y	N	Y	Y	Ervin	N	Y	N	N	N
Williams	N	Y	N	N	Saltonstall	Y	N	Y	Y	Jordan	N	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA				MICHIGAN				NORTH DAKOTA				VIRGINIA			
Holland	X	✓	‡	-	McNamara	Y	N	Y	Y	Langer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	N	Y	Y	X	Potter	N	Y	Y	N	Young	N	Y	Y	?	?
GEORGIA				MINNESOTA				OHIO				WASHINGTON			
Russell	N	Y	Y	N	Humphrey	Y	N	Y	Y	Lausche	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	N	Thye	N	Y	Y	N	Bricker	N	Y	N	X	X
IDAHO				MISSISSIPPI				OKLAHOMA				WEST VIRGINIA			
Church	Y	N	Y	Y	Eastland	N	Y	Y	N	Kerr	N	Y	Y	-	-
Dworshak	N	Y	N	N	Stennis	N	Y	Y	N	Monroney	Y	N	Y	✓	✓
ILLINOIS				MISSOURI				OREGON				WISCONSIN			
Douglas	Y	N	Y	Y	Hennings	Y	N	Y	Y	Morse	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Symington	Y	N	Y	Y	Neuberger	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA				MONTANA				PENNSYLVANIA				WYOMING			
Capehart	N	Y	Y	N	Mansfield	Y	N	Y	Y	Clark	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Jenner	N	Y	N	N	Murray	‡	N	Y	Y	Martin	N	Y	Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 83 through 86.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 179, 181, 183, 184.)
(For earlier House Votes see p. 1120)

House Agrees to Conference on Education Aid, Takes Up Minerals Subsidy Plan, Votes on Funds for Space and Information Agencies

83. H Res 691. Resolution stating that the House disagreed to the Senate amendments to a House-passed bill (HR 13247), the National Defense Education Act of 1958, and requesting a conference with the Senate to settle the differences between the conflicting versions of the bill. Adopted 259-110 (D 164-34; R 95-76), Aug. 19, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1092)

84. H Res 689. An open rule providing for House consideration of a bill (S 4036) establishing a five-year price support program for lead, zinc, tungsten and acid-grade fluorspar, incentive payments for beryl, chromite and columbium-tantalum and a one-year stockpile-purchase plan for copper. Adopted 198-165 (D 120-77; R 78-88), Aug. 19, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1093).

85. HR 13450. Supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1959. Conference report. Cannon (D Mo.) motion to agree to a Senate amendment barring the appropriation of funds for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration without prior annual authorization by Congress. Rejected 126-236 (D 124-75; R 2-161), Aug. 20, 1958. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1092)

86. HR 13450. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) motion to provide \$10 million, rather than \$15 million as the Senate had voted, for U.S. Information Agency radio facilities. Agreed to 190-172 (D 62-139; R 128-33), Aug. 20, 1958. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1092)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	83	84	85	86	Vote No.	83	84	85	86	Vote No.	83	84	85	86
Yea	259	198	126	190	Yea	164	120	124	62	Yea	95	78	2	128
Nay	110	165	236	172	Nay	34	77	75	139	Nay	76	88	161	33

83	84	85	86	83	84	85	86	83	84	85	86	83	84	85	86						
ALABAMA				Los Angeles County				IDAHO				IOWA									
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y	N	23 Doyle	?	✓	✓	X	4 Flynt	N	N	Y	N	4 Adair	N	N	N	Y		
1 Boykin	?	X	✓	X	19 Holifield	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Forrester	N	N	Y	N	5 Beamer	X	?	X	?		
7 Elliott	Y	Y	Y	N	17 King	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Landrum	N	Y	Y	N	7 Bray	N	Y	N	Y		
2 Grant	Y	N	Y	N	26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	N	N	7 Mitchell	Y	Y	Y	N	11 Brownson	?	?	?	?		
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	Y	N	21 Hiestand	N	N	N	Y	2 Pilcher	N	N	✓	X	2 Halleck	?	?	Y	N		
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	N	25 Hillings	✓	✓	X	✓	1 Preston	?	?	✓	X	6 Harden	N	N	N	Y		
5 Rains	Y	Y	?	X	22 Holt	Y	N	N	Y	6 Vinson	Y	N	Y	N	10 Harvey	N	N	N	Y		
4 Roberts	Y	Y	N	Y	18 Hosmer	Y	N	N	✓	IDAHO				3 Nimitz	N	Y	N	N			
6 Selden	Y	N	Y	Y	16 Jackson	N	N	N	✓	1 Pfost	Y	Y	N	N	9 Wilson	N	Y	N	N		
ARIZONA				24 Lipscomb				ILLINOIS				2 Budge				IOWA					
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	Y	15 McDonough	Y	Y	N	Y	25 Gray	Y	Y	N	N	6 Coad	Y	Y	Y	N		
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	Y	20 Smith	N	N	N	N	21 Mack	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Cunningham	Y	N	N	Y		
ARKANSAS				COLORADO				24 Price				3 Gross				8 Hoeven					
1 Gathings	N	Y	Y	N	4 Aspinall	Y	Y	N	N	16 Allen	N	Y	N	Y	7 Jensen	N	N	N	N		
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	17 Arends	N	?	N	Y	4 LeCompte	?	?	?	?		
5 Hays	Y	✓	N	Y	3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	N	Y	19 Chiperfield	Y	N	N	Y	1 Schwengel	Y	N	N	Y		
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Hill	N	Y	N	Y	14 Vacancy				2 Talle							
6 Norrell	Y	N	Y	N	CONNECTICUT				15 Mason				X X X ?				KANSAS				
3 Trimble	Y	✓	N	Y	3 Cretella	Y	N	N	Y	18 Michel	N	N	N	N	5 Breeding	Y	Y	Y	N		
CALIFORNIA				1 May				20 Simpson				N N N N N				1 Avery					
2 Engle	?	✓	X	X	4 Morano	Y	Y	N	Y	22 Springer	N	N	N	Y	3 George	Y	Y	N	Y		
14 Hagen	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Patterson	Y	Y	N	Y	23 Vursell	?	Y	N	Y	4 Rees	Y	Y	Y	Y		
11 McFall	Y	Y	N	N	AL Sadlak	N	N	N	Y	Chicago-Cook County				2 Scrivner							
8 Miller	?	✓	✓	X	2 Seely-Brown	Y	N	N	Y	7 Libonati	Y	Y	N	N	6 Smith	N	Y	N	Y		
3 Moss	Y	Y	✓	Y	DELAWARE				12 Boyle				Y ✓ N N Y				KENTUCKY				
29 Saud	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Haskell	Y	N	N	Y	1 Dawson	Y	✓	N	N	4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	?		
5 Shelley	Y	✓	Y	N	FLORIDA				8 Gordon				?								
27 Sheppard	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Bennett	Y	N	Y	N	5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	N	N	7 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	N		
12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Fascell	N	N	Y	N	6 O'Brien	Y	Y	N	N	5 Perkins	Y	N	N	N		
7 Allen	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Haley	N	N	Y	N	2 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Spence	?	?	?	?		
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Herlong	N	N	Y	N	9 Yates	Y	N	N	N	6 Watts	Y	Y	N	Y		
10 Gubser	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Matthews	Y	N	Y	N	3 Byrne	N	N	N	N	3 Robison	Y	N	N	Y		
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Rogers	Y	N	Y	N	13 Church	N	N	N	Y	8 Siler	Y	N	N	N		
1 Scudder	N	Y	N	Y	3 Sikes	Y	N	Y	N	10 Collier	N	N	N	N	LOUISIANA						
13 Teague	N	N	N	?	1 Cramer	N	N	N	Y	4 Vacancy	Y	N	X	?	2 Boggs	✓	Y	Y	N		
28 Utt	N	N	N	?	GEORGIA				11 Sheehan				Y N X ?				4 Brooks				
30 Wilson	Y	Y	X	✓	8 Blitch	?	?	Y	N	INDIANA				Y N Y N				1 Hebert			
9 Younger	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Brown	Y	Y	N	N	8 Denton	Y	N	Y	N	8 Vacancy	✓	✓	✓	X		
					5 Davis	N	N	Y	N	1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	N							

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 83 through 86.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 179, 181, 183, 184.)

	83	84	85	86		83	84	85	86		83	84	85	86		83	84	85	86
6 Morrison	✓	✓	✓	X	NEBRASKA					5 Scott	N	N	Y	Y	6 McMillan	N	N	?	N
5 Passman	✓	✓	✓	✓	2 Cunningham	?	?	?	?	12 Shuford	?	?	?	?	2 Riley	N	N	Y	N
7 Thompson	✓	✓	✓	X	3 Harrison	?	?	?	?	11 Whitener	?	?	?	?	1 Rivers	N	N	Y	N
3 Willis	✓	Y	Y	N	4 Miller	N	Y	N	Y	10 Jonas	Y	Y	N	N	SOUTH DAKOTA				
MAINE					1 Weaver	N	Y	N	N	AL Burdick	X	✓	?	✓	1 McGovern	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Coffin	✓	✓	?	X	NEVADA					AL Krueger	N	Y	N	N	2 Berry	N	Y	N	N
1 Hale	?	?	?	?	AL Baring	Y	Y	N	N	OHIO					TENNESSEE				
3 McIntire	?	?	?	?	NEW HAMPSHIRE					9 Ashley	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Bass	Y	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND					2 Bass	Y	N	N	Y	20 Feighan	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Fallon	N	N	Y	N	1 Merrow	Y	Y	N	Y	18 Hays	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Davis	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Friedel	✓	X	✓	X	NEW JERSEY					19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Ewins	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	N	11 Addonizio	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Polk	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Frazier	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Lankford	Y	N	Y	N	14 Dellay	Y	Y	N	Y	21 Vanik	✓	X	✓	X	5 Loser	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Devereux	N	N	N	Y	10 Rodino	Y	Y	N	Y	14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Murray	N	N	Y	N
6 Hyde	Y	Y	N	Y	13 Sieminski	?	✓	✓	✓	13 Baumbart	✓	X	X	?	2 Baker	Y	Y	X	✓
1 Miller	N	N	N	Y	4 Thompson	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Bettis	N	N	N	Y	1 Reece	N	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					3 Auchincloss	N	N	N	Y	22 Bolton	N	N	Y	Y	TEXAS				
2 Boland	Y	N	N	N	8 Canfield	Y	Y	N	Y	16 Bow	N	N	N	Y	3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Donohue	Y	N	N	N	6 Dwyer	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Brown	N	N	N	Y	2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Lane	Y	N	N	N	5 Frelinghuysen	Y	N	X	✓	5 Clevenger	X	X	?	?	17 Burleson	Y	N	Y	N
8 Macdonald	?	?	?	N	2 Glenn	Y	Y	N	Y	11 Dennison	N	N	N	Y	AL Dies	?	?	?	?
12 McCormack	?	?	?	?	12 Kean	Y	N	N	Y	5 Henderson	N	N	N	Y	7 Dowdy	N	N	Y	N
11 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Osmers	Y	?	N	Y	2 Hess	N	N	N	Y	21 Fisher	N	N	Y	N
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y	N	7 Wadsworth	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Jenkins	X	X	?	?	13 Ikard	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Bates	N	N	N	Y	1 Wolvertson	Y	Y	N	Y	4 McCulloch	X	?	X	?	20 Kilday	Y	N	Y	N
10 Curtis	Y	N	N	Y	NEW MEXICO					17 McGregor	N	N	N	Y	15 Kilgore	Y	N	Y	N
1 Heseltun	Y	N	N	Y	AL Vacancy					23 Minsball	X	X	X	✓	19 Mahon	Y	N	Y	N
14 Martin	Y	✓	N	Y	AL Montoya	?	✓	N	N	3 Schenck	N	N	Y	Y	1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Nicholson	N	N	N	Y	NEW YORK					1 Scherer	N	N	N	Y	11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	30 O'Brien	Y	N	N	Y	12 Vorys	N	Y	N	Y	4 Rayburn	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Wigglesworth	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Becker	Y	N	N	Y	OKLAHOMA					18 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN					37 Robison	Y	N	N	Y	3 Alber	Y	Y	Y	N	16 Rutherford	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Bennett	Y	Y	N	N	2 Deroumian	Y	X	X	✓	2 Edmondson	Y	Y	N	N	6 Teague	?	?	?	X
8 Bentley	Y	N	X	✓	26 Dooley	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Jarman	Y	Y	N	N	8 Thomas	Y	N	Y	N
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	N	Y	27 Guinn	N	X	X	Y	6 Morris	Y	Y	?	N	9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Cedarberg	Y	Y	N	Y	32 Kearney	X	X	?	✓	4 Steed	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Thornberry	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	N	Y	38 Keating	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Belcher	?	?	N	Y	12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Ford	Y	Y	N	Y	33 Kilburn	X	✓	X	✓	OREGON					14 Young	?	?	?	X
9 Griffin	Y	Y	N	Y	40 Miller	?	X	X	✓	3 Green	Y	N	N	N	5 Alger	N	N	N	N
4 Hoffman	N	?	?	?	39 Ostertag	N	N	N	Y	4 Porter	Y	Y	N	N	UTAH				
3 Johansen	N	N	N	Y	42 Pillion	N	N	N	Y	2 Ullman	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Dawson	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Knox	Y	Y	N	Y	41 Radwan	X	?	?	?	1 Norblad	Y	N	N	N	1 Dixon	Y	Y	N	Y
7 McIntosh	Y	Y	N	Y	43 Reed	N	N	N	Y	PENNSYLVANIA					VERMONT				
2 Meader	Y	Y	N	N	35 Riehlman	Y	Y	N	Y	25 Clark	Y	Y	N	Y	AL Prouty	?	?	?	?
Detroit-Wayne County	Y	Y	?	Y	28 St. George	N	N	N	✓	28 Eberharter	Y	Y	N	Y	VIRGINIA				
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	N	36 Taber	N	N	N	Y	11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Abbott	N	N	Y	N
15 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	N	31 Taylor	Y	N	X	✓	30 Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary	N	N	Y	N
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Wainwright	✓	?	X	✓	21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy	N	N	Y	N
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	29 Wharton	Y	N	N	Y	26 Morgan	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Harrison	N	N	Y	N
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	Y	Y	34 Williams	X	X	?	✓	15 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Rabaut	Y	Y	N	N	New York City					17 Bush	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Robeson	N	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA					8 Anfuso	Y	✓	Y	Y	10 Carrigg	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Smith	Y	N	Y	N
8 Blatnik	Y	N	N	Y	24 Buckley	✓	✓	Y	Y	29 Corbett	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Tuck	N	Y	Y	N
9 Knutson	Y	N	N	Y	11 Celler	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Curtin	N	N	N	Y	10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Marshall	N	Y	N	N	7 Delaney	Y	N	N	Y	9 Dague	N	N	N	Y	6 Poff	N	N	Y	N
4 McCarthy	✓	Y	✓	✓	23 Dollinger	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Fenton	Y	N	N	Y	WASHINGTON				
3 Wier	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Farbstein	Y	Y	N	Y	27 Fulton	Y	Y	N	Y	AL Magnuson	Y	X	Y	N
7 Andersen	Y	N	N	Y	22 Healey	Y	Y	N	Y	23 Gavin	N	N	N	Y	4 Holmes	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Quie	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Holtzman	Y	Y	N	Y	7 James	✓	X	?	✓	5 Horan	Y	N	N	Y
5 Judd	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Kelly	Y	N	Y	Y	24 Kearns	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Mack	Y	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara	N	N	?	N	9 Keogh	Y	Y	Y	N	13 Lafore	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Pelly	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					13 Multer	Y	Y	N	Y	16 Mumma	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Tollefson	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Abernethy	N	N	Y	N	16 Powell	?	?	?	?	22 Saylor	N	N	N	Y	2 Westland	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Colmer	X	X	✓	X	14 Rooney	Y	N	Y	Y	18 Simpson	N	N	N	Y	WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Santangelo	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Stauffer	Y	N	N	Y	3 Bailey	?	X	Y	N
2 Whitten	N	N	N	Y	20 Teller	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Van Zandt	Y	N	N	Y	6 Byrd	Y	N	Y	N
4 Williams	N	N	N	Y	21 Zelenko	Y	Y	N	Y	Philadelphia	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee	Y	N	Y	N
5 Winstead	X	X	✓	X	5 Bosch	X	X	X	✓	1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Stagers	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI					17 Coudert	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Moore	Y	N	N	Y
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Dorn	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Nix	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Neal	N	N	N	Y
7 Brown	Y	Y	Y	N	25 Fino	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Granahan	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Johnson	Y	N	N	N
9 Cannon	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Latbam	Y	N	N	Y	5 Green	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Carnahan	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Ray	N	N	N	Y	6 Scott	Y	Y	X	✓	4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y	N
4 Christopher	Y	Y	Y	Y	NORTH CAROLINA					2 Fogarty	Y	N	Y	N	8 Byrnes	N	N	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Alexander	N	Y	Y	N	1 Forand	Y	N	Y	N	7 Laird	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	?	?	?	?	3 Barden	?	?	Y	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA					10 O'Konski	Y	Y	N	N
11 Karsten	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Bonner	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Ashmore	N	N	Y	N	1 Vacancy	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Dom	N	Y	Y	N	2 Tewes	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	N	N	6 Durham	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Hemphill	N	Y	Y	N	6 Van Pelt	N	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y						3 Withrow	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA					8 Kitchin	N	N	Y	Y						WYOMING				
2 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	X	7 Lennon	Y	Y	Y	Y						AL Thomson	N	Y	N	Y
1 Metcalf	Y	Y	N	N															

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 87 through 88.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 187, 188.)

House Rejects Administration-Backed Minerals Program, 159-182, After Defeating by 3-Vote Margin Preliminary Move to Kill Bill

87. S 4036. Minerals bill. Hays (R Ohio) motion to strike the enacting clause. Rejected 171-174 (D 66-124; R 105-50), Aug. 21, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1093).

88. S 4036. Passage of the bill. Rejected 159-182 (D 113-76; R 46-106), Aug. 21, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1093).

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	87	88		Vote No.	87	88		Vote No.	87	88	
Yea	171	159		Yea	66	113		Yea	105	46	
Nay	174	182		Nay	124	76		Nay	50	106	

87	88	87	88	87	88	87	88
ALABAMA		Los Angeles County		IDAHO		IOWA	
3 Andrews	Y N	23 Doyle	X ✓	1 Pfost	N Y	6 Coad	N Y
1 Boykin	X ✓	19 Holifield	N Y	2 Budge	? ?	5 Cunningham	Y N
7 Elliott	N ✓	17 King	N Y	ILLINOIS		3 Gross	Y N
2 Grant	Y N	26 Roosevelt	X ✓	25 Gray	N Y	8 Hoeven	Y N
9 Huddleston	Y N	21 Hiestand	Y N	21 Mack	N Y	7 Jensen	X ✓
8 Jones	N Y	25 Hillings	X ✓	24 Price	N Y	4 LeCompte	? ?
5 Rains	N X	22 Holt	Y N	16 Allen	N Y	1 Schwengel	? ?
4 Roberts	N Y	18 Hosmer	✓ X	17 Arends	N Y	2 Talle	Y N
6 Selden	Y N	16 Jackson	N Y	19 Chipfield	Y N	KANSAS	
ARIZONA		24 Lipscomb	Y N	14 Vacancy		5 Breeding	N Y
2 Udall	N Y	15 McDonough	Y N	15 Mason	✓ ?	1 Avery	? ?
1 Rhodes	N Y	20 Smith	Y N	18 Michel	Y N	3 George	X ✓
ARKANSAS		COLORADO		20 Simpson	Y N	4 Rees	N Y
1 Gathings	Y N	4 Aspinall	N Y	22 Springer	Y N	2 Scrivner	N Y
4 Harris	N N	1 Rogers	N Y	23 Vursell	Y N	6 Smith	N Y
5 Hays	N Y	3 Chenoweth	N Y	Chicago-Cook County		KENTUCKY	
2 Mills	N Y	2 Hill	X ✓	7 Libonati	N Y	4 Chelf	N Y
6 Norrell	N Y	CONNECTICUT		12 Boyle	N Y	1 Gregory	N Y
3 Trimble	N Y	3 Cretella	Y N	1 Dawson	X ✓	2 Natcher	Y N
CALIFORNIA		1 May	Y N	6 Gordon	N Y	7 Perkins	Y N
2 Engle	X ✓	4 Morano	Y N	5 Kluczynski	N Y	5 Spence	? Y
14 Hagen	N Y	5 Patterson	N Y	6 O'Brien	N Y	6 Watts	? Y
11 McFall	N Y	AL Sadlak	Y N	2 O'Hara	N Y	3 Robison	Y N
8 Miller	X ✓	2 Seely-Brown	Y N	9 Yates	N Y	8 Siler	Y N
3 Moss	N Y	DELAWARE		3 Byrne	Y N	LOUISIANA	
29 Sound	N Y	AL Haskell	Y ?	13 Church	Y N	2 Boggs	N Y
5 Shelley	X Y	FLORIDA		10 Collier	Y N	4 Brooks	? ?
27 Sheppard	N ?	2 Bennett	Y N	4 Vacancy	✓ X	1 Hebert	X ✓
12 Sisk	N Y	4 Fascell	Y N	11 Sheehan	✓ X	8 Vacancy	
7 Allen	N Y	7 Haley	Y N	INDIANA			
6 Baldwin	Y N	5 Herlong	✓ X	8 Denton	Y N		
10 Gubser	N Y	8 Matthews	Y N	1 Madden	N Y		
4 Mailliard	N Y	6 Rogers	Y N				
1 Scudder	N Y	3 Sikes	Y N				
13 Teague	Y N	1 Cramer	Y N				
28 Utt	Y N	GEORGIA					
30 Wilson	Y N	8 Birch	? ?				
9 Younger	Y N	10 Brown	Y N				
		5 Davis	Y N				

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *italics*

CQ House Votes 87 through 88.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 187, 188.)

87	88	87	88	87	88	87	88				
6 Morrison	X	✓	NEBRASKA	5 Scott	Y	N	6 McMillan	Y	N		
5 Passman	N	N	2 Cunningham	Y	N	12 Shuford	?	?	2 Riley	Y	N
7 Thompson	X	✓	3 Harrison	?	?	11 Whitener	Y	N	1 Rivers	✓	X
3 Willis	N	Y	4 Miller	N	Y	10 Jonas	Y	N	SOUTH DAKOTA		
MAINE			1 Weaver	N	Y	NORTH DAKOTA			1 McGovern	N	N
2 Coffin	X	✓	NEVADA			AL Burdick	?	✓	2 Berry	N	Y
1 Hale	?	?	AL Baring	N	Y	AL Krueger	N	Y	TENNESSEE		
3 McIntire	?	?	NEW HAMPSHIRE			OHIO			6 Bass	N	Y
MARYLAND			2 Bass	Y	N	9 Ashley	X	✓	8 Everett	N	Y
4 Fallon	Y	N	1 Merrow	N	Y	20 Feighan	Y	N	9 Davis	?	?
7 Friedel	X	✓	NEW JERSEY			18 Hays	Y	N	4 Evins	N	Y
3 Garmatz	N	Y	11 Addonizio	N	Y	19 Kirwan	Y	N	3 Frazier	N	Y
5 Lankford	Y	N	14 Dellay	N	Y	6 Polk	Y	N	5 Loser	N	Y
2 Devereux	Y	N	10 Rodino	N	Y	21 Vanik	X	X	7 Murray	Y	N
6 Hyde	Y	N	13 Sieminski	N	Y	14 Ayres	N	Y	2 Baker	N	Y
1 Miller	Y	N	4 Thompson	N	Y	13 Baumbart	?	?	1 Reece	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			3 Auchincloss	N	N	8 Belts	Y	N	TEXAS		
2 Boland	Y	N	8 Canfield	N	Y	22 Bolton	Y	N	3 Beckworth	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	N	6 Dwyer	N	N	16 Bow	Y	N	2 Brooks	N	Y
7 Lane	Y	N	5 Frelinghuysen	✓	X	7 Brown	Y	N	17 Burleson	N	Y
8 Macdonald	?	?	2 Glenn	X	✓	5 Clevenger	✓	?	AL Dies	?	?
12 McCormack	?	?	12 Kean	Y	N	11 Dennison	Y	N	7 Dowdy	N	Y
11 O'Neill	?	?	9 Osmer	N	Y	15 Henderson	✓	X	21 Fisher	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	N	7 Widnall	N	Y	2 Hess	Y	N	13 Ikard	N	Y
6 Bates	Y	N	1 Wolverton	N	Y	10 Jenkins	✓	?	20 Kilday	N	Y
10 Curtis	Y	N	NEW MEXICO			4 McCulloch	✓	?	15 Kilgore	Y	N
1 Heseltin	N	N	AL Vacancy			17 McGregor	Y	?	19 Mahon	Y	N
14 Martin	N	Y	AL Montoya	N	Y	23 Minsball	?	?	1 Patman	N	Y
9 Nicholson	Y	N	NEW YORK			3 Schenck	Y	N	11 Poage	N	Y
5 Rogers	N	Y	30 O'Brien	N	X	1 Scherer	✓	X	4 Rayburn	N	Y
13 Wigglesworth	N	Y	3 Becker	Y	N	12 Vorys	N	Y	18 Rogers	N	Y
MICHIGAN			37 Robison	Y	N	OKLAHOMA			16 Rutherford	N	N
12 Bennett	N	Y	2 Derounian	✓	X	3 Albert	N	Y	6 Teague	?	?
8 Bentley	✓	X	26 Dooley	N	Y	2 Edmondson	N	Y	8 Thomas	N	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	N	27 Guinn	Y	?	5 Jarman	N	Y	9 Thompson	N	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	N	32 Kearney	✓	?	6 Morris	N	Y	10 Thornberry	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	38 Keating	Y	N	4 Steed	N	Y	12 Wright	N	Y
5 Ford	Y	N	33 Kilburn	X	✓	1 Belcher	N	Y	14 Young	X	?
9 Griffin	Y	N	40 Miller	✓	?	OREGON			5 Alger	Y	N
4 Hoffman	?	?	39 Ostertag	Y	N	3 Green	Y	N	UTAH		
3 Jobansen	Y	N	42 Pillion	Y	N	4 Porter	N	Y	2 Dawson	N	Y
11 Knox	Y	N	41 Radwan	?	?	2 Ullman	N	Y	1 Dixon	N	Y
7 McIntosh	Y	N	43 Reed	Y	N	1 Norblad	Y	N	VERMONT		
2 Meader	Y	N	35 Rieblman	Y	N	PENNSYLVANIA			AL Prouty	?	?
Detroit-Wayne County			28 St. George	Y	N	25 Clark	N	Y	VIRGINIA		
13 Diggs	N	Y	36 Taber	Y	N	28 Eberharter	Y	N	4 Abbutt	Y	N
15 Dingell	Y	N	31 Taylor	✓	X	11 Flood	N	Y	3 Gary	Y	N
17 Griffiths	N	Y	1 Wainwright	✓	X	30 Holland	N	Y	2 Hardy	Y	N
16 Lesinski	N	Y	29 Wharton	Y	N	21 Dent	N	Y	7 Harrison	N	Y
1 Machrowicz	N	Y	34 Williams	✓	?	26 Morgan	N	Y	9 Jennings	N	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	N	New York City			14 Rhodes	N	Y	1 Robeson	Y	N
MINNESOTA			8 Anfusio	N	Y	15 Walter	N	Y	8 Smith	Y	N
8 Blatnik	Y	N	24 Buckley	X	✓	17 Bush	Y	N	5 Tuck	Y	N
9 Knutson	N	Y	11 Celler	N	Y	10 Carrigg	Y	N	10 Broyhill	Y	N
6 Marshall	N	Y	7 Delaney	Y	N	29 Corbett	Y	N	6 Poff	Y	N
4 McCarthy	X	✓	23 Dollinger	N	Y	8 Curtin	Y	N	WASHINGTON		
3 Wier	N	Y	19 Farbstein	✓	X	9 Dague	Y	N	AL Magnuson	N	Y
7 Andersen	Y	N	22 Healey	N	Y	12 Fenton	Y	N	4 Holmes	N	Y
1 Quie	Y	N	6 Holtzman	N	Y	27 Fulton	Y	N	5 Horan	N	Y
5 Judd	Y	N	10 Kelly	Y	N	23 Gavin	Y	N	3 Mack	Y	N
2 O'Hara	Y	N	9 Keogh	X	✓	7 James	✓	?	1 Pelly	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI			13 Multer	Y	N	24 Kearns	Y	N	6 Tollefson	N	Y
1 Abernethy	Y	N	16 Powell	?	?	13 Lafore	Y	N	2 Westland	Y	N
6 Colmer	✓	X	14 Rooney	N	Y	16 Mumma	Y	N	WEST VIRGINIA		
3 Smith	N	Y	18 Santangelo	N	Y	22 Saylor	Y	N	3 Bailey	Y	N
2 Whitten	Y	N	20 Teller	N	Y	18 Simpson	✓	X	6 Byrd	N	Y
4 Williams	Y	N	21 Zelenko	✓	X	19 Stauffer	Y	X	5 Kee	N	Y
5 Winstead	✓	X	5 Bosch	Y	N	20 Van Zandt	Y	N	2 Staggers	Y	N
MISSOURI			17 Coudert	✓	X	Philadelphia			1 Moore	Y	N
5 Bolling	N	Y	12 Dorn	Y	N	1 Barrett	N	Y	4 Neal	Y	N
7 Brown	N	Y	25 Fino	N	Y	3 Byrne	N	Y	WISCONSIN		
9 Cannon	Y	N	4 Latham	?	?	4 Nix	N	Y	9 Johnson	✓	X
8 Camahan	N	Y	15 Ray	Y	N	2 Granahan	N	Y	5 Reuss	N	N
4 Christopher	N	Y	NORTH CAROLINA			5 Green	N	Y	4 Zablocki	N	N
6 Hull	Y	N	9 Alexander	Y	N	6 Scott	X	✓	8 Byrnes	Y	N
10 Jones	?	?	3 Barden	Y	N	RHODE ISLAND			7 Laird	Y	N
1 Karsten	N	Y	1 Bonner	Y	N	2 Fogarty	Y	N	10 O'Konski	Y	N
11 Moulder	N	Y	4 Cooley	N	Y	1 Forand	Y	N	1 Vacancy	Y	N
3 Sullivan	N	Y	6 Durham	X	✓	SOUTH CAROLINA			2 Tewes	Y	N
2 Curtis	N	N	2 Fountain	N	Y	4 Ashmore	Y	N	6 Van Pelt	N	Y
MONTANA			8 Kitchin	Y	N	3 Dorn	Y	N	3 Witbrow	N	Y
2 Anderson	N	Y	7 Lennon	N	N	5 Hemphill	N	Y	WYOMING		
1 Metcalf	N	Y							AL Thomson	N	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

HOUSE UNLIKELY TO CURB RULES COMMITTEE

All signs point to the House Rules Committee coming through the latest storm of criticism as strong as ever.

The 12-member Committee, comprised of eight Democrats and four Republicans, came under attack on Capitol Hill and in the public press for refusing to send several major bills to the floor.

Most bills (appropriation bills are among the exceptions), after they are reported by regular legislative committees, must obtain a rule from the Rules Committee before they can come up on the floor for debate and vote. The Rules Committee bottled up several major bills this year by refusing to grant them such rules. Among them were bills to let the Tennessee Valley Authority issue its own revenue bonds, the \$2.5 billion housing bill and the bill to ease court congestion by appointing more Federal judges.

The Washington Post was among those newspapers which criticized the Rules Committee and its chairman, Howard W. Smith (D Va.), for holding up bills. In an Aug. 15 editorial, the Post concluded: "But a day of reckoning will come. If Mr. Smith persists in abusing his power -- and the job of the Rules Committee is to serve as traffic regulator, not as a cold storage plant -- he will insure an effort next January to reinstate the 21-day rule which curbed the Rules Committee in the 81st Congress."

21-Day Rule

The 21-day rule was adopted by the House Jan. 3, 1949, (opening day of the 81st Congress) by a 275-143 roll-call vote. The rule stipulated that any bill that had been pending in the Rules Committee for 21 calendar days could be called up for a vote by the chairman of the House committee which had reported out the bill. The normal procedure is for a legislative committee to hold hearings on a bill and then decide whether or not to send it to the full House for a vote. If the legislative committee does decide to send the bill to the full House, the committee chairman writes the Rules Committee requesting a rule on his bill. The Rules Committee rule states how long the bill shall be debated and whether or not it can be amended on the floor. The Rules Committee may also demand that the bill be changed substantially before granting it a rule.

The 21-day rule was rescinded Jan. 3, 1951, (opening of the 82nd Congress) when the House rejected, on a 179-247 roll-call vote, a motion to keep the 21-day rule in effect. It has not been brought up for a vote in the House since.

Proponents of the 21-day rule argued Jan. 3, 1951, that under the 21-day rule several bills reached the floor that had been bottled up in Rules Committee. These bills included ones to admit Alaska and Hawaii as states, outlaw the poll-tax, provide for improvement of rivers and harbors and creation of the National Science Foundation.

Opponents countered that the House can detour the Rules Committee without resorting to the 21-day rule. The main detours open are unanimous consent, suspension of the rules, discharge petition and call of the committees during the Morning Hour or on Calendar Wednesday. To bring up a bill by unanimous consent requires the consent of everybody on the floor; suspension of the rules requires a two-thirds vote of those voting; a discharge petition, to

take a bill out of the Rules Committee and onto the floor, requires the signatures of 218 of the 435 Members of the House; and the call of the committees enables the chairman of the legislative committee to call up for a vote any bill already reported to the House floor. The call of the committees is rarely used. The discharge petition is used more frequently, but it takes considerable time to get the required number of signatures and therefore is not practical in the closing days of a session.

Another argument used by proponents of the current Rules Committee authority is that it enables Representatives to withstand lobby pressure. Representatives can vote for a bill in regular committee session and then ask the Rules Committee to keep it from going to the floor.

Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) of the House Rules Committee is accustomed to being criticized for holding up legislation. "If you can't take criticism," Smith told Congressional Quarterly Aug. 18, "you don't belong on this Committee." As for arbitrarily deciding what bills shall go to the floor instead of just regulating their flow, Smith said: "My people didn't elect me to be just a traffic cop. I have views and when I have them I act accordingly, whether it is here in committee or on the floor." He said the reason such big money bills as the TVA self-financing one and the housing measure were not given a rule is that they arrived in his Committee too late to allow sufficient consideration. The TVA bill was reported by the House Public Works Committee Aug. 13, 1957, but Chairman Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.) at that time did not ask for a rule. He waited until after his Committee reported out the Senate version of the TVA bill (S 1869 -- H Rept 2350) Aug. 1 before asking the Rules Committee for a rule.

The Rules Committee is made up to work the will of the majority party. The dominant force of the present Committee, however, is conservative. The conservative hard core consists of Smith, William M. Colmer (D Miss.), Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) and Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio). Six votes of the 12-member committee are enough to keep a bill from going to the floor. The coalition often turns to James W. Trimble (D Ark.), Homer Thornberry (D Texas) and Hugh Scott (R Pa.) for additional support. The actual voting of the Rules Committee is kept secret. Other Rules Committee members: Democrats Ray J. Madden (Ind.), James J. Delaney (N.Y.), Richard Bolling (Mo.), Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (Mass.) and Republican Henry J. Latham (N.Y.).

Reform Outlook

There is little prospect for curbing any of the powers of the Rules Committee when the 86th Congress adopts its rules next January. The House Democratic leadership is satisfied with the Rules Committee performance this year. Reps. Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.) and Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), who fought for the 21-day rule in 1949 and 1951, Aug. 19 said they would not renew their effort for the rule next January. However, Rep. James G. Fulton (R Pa.) Aug. 20 said he would push for the 21-day rule so that "the will of Congress is carried out through the wise use of committee action instead of through the rule of one chairman who can keep legislation in his pocket."

Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

Sept. 3-5 -- COMMUNISM IN NEW JERSEY, House Un-American Activities. (postponed from Aug. 12-14).

Primaries and Conventions

Aug. 23 -- Louisiana primaries.

Aug. 25, 26 -- New York party conventions (state-wide candidates only).

Aug. 26 -- Mississippi primaries.

Other Events

Aug. 24-30 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF LETTER CARRIERS (AFL-CIO), convention, San Francisco, Calif.

Aug. 25-29 -- AMERICAN BAR ASSN., national convention, Los Angeles.

Aug. 25-30 -- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS, (AFL-CIO), 30th annual convention, Boston, Mass.

Aug. 26, 27 -- REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, election of officers and campaign strategy meeting, speeches by Sen. Andrew F. Schoepel (R Kan.), chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee, and Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Aug. 28 -- NATIONAL CONSERVATION MEETING, sponsored by Western States Water and Power Consumers Conference, Denver, Colo.

Aug. 28-Sept. 3 -- AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSN., national convention, Statler and Mayflower Hotels, Washington, D.C.

Sept. 1-4 -- AMERICAN LEGION, national convention, Chicago, Ill., speeches by former President Harry S. Truman, Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy, U.N. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., AFL-CIO Pres. George C. Meany.

Sept. 10, 11 -- DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE TACTICS TALKS, Eastern region, Atlantic City, N.J.

Sept. 11-13 -- UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, Fontainebleu Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.

Sept. 13, 14 -- DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE TACTICS TALKS, Central region, Omaha, Neb.

Sept. 16-19 -- NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP, 13th annual conference, Statler Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Sept. 17, 18 -- DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE TACTICS TALKS, Western region, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sept. 21-24 -- AMERICAN BANKERS ASSN., 84th annual convention, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 21-24 -- SOUTHERN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE, annual meeting, Lexington, Ky.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE 2nd SESSION

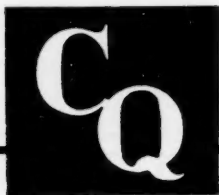
The status of the 12 regular appropriation bills before Congress in the 2nd session of the 85th Congress.

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture (HR 11767)	\$ 3,320,888,539	\$ 3,216,988,539	\$ 3,216,988,539	\$ 3,207,973,039	\$ 3,207,973,039	\$ 3,191,875,539
Commerce (HR 12540)	982,721,000	917,140,000	949,892,000	1,012,886,000	1,012,886,000	971,214,000
Defense (HR 12738)	38,786,970,000	38,310,561,000	38,409,561,000	40,032,811,000	40,042,992,000	39,602,827,000
District of Columbia (HR 12948)						
Federal Payment	27,660,600	22,860,600	22,860,600	24,360,600	24,360,600	22,860,600
District Payment	(215,153,500)	(203,276,100)	(203,276,100)	(206,211,814)	(206,211,814)	(204,033,460)
Executive Offices (HR 10589)	15,814,870	15,558,870	15,558,870	14,954,870	14,954,870	15,679,870
Independent Offices (HR 11574)†	5,927,060,500	6,549,920,900	6,549,920,900	6,137,248,900	6,108,242,900	6,582,304,900
Interior (HR 10746)	414,484,600	413,145,600	413,145,600	488,939,950	489,916,950	459,675,950
Labor-HEW (HR 11645)	2,975,437,181	2,961,862,181	2,967,955,581	3,204,382,581	3,205,382,581	3,142,606,981
Legislative (HR 13066)	123,846,664	96,942,113	96,942,113	123,320,419	123,320,419	123,297,387
Public Works (HR 12858)	1,077,356,000	1,074,117,200	1,077,827,200	1,159,465,835	1,159,915,835	1,118,128,835
State-Justice-						
Judiciary (HR 12428)	589,285,011	570,722,613	570,722,613	588,717,113	588,717,113	577,904,113
Treasury-						
Post Office (HR 11085)	4,121,969,000	4,100,608,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000
TOTAL *	\$58,363,493,965	\$58,250,427,616	\$58,399,483,016	\$60,103,168,307	\$60,086,770,307	

The status of other fiscal 1959 appropriation bills.

Mutual Security (HR 13192)	\$3,950,092,500	\$3,078,092,500	\$3,078,092,500	\$3,518,092,500		
Military Construction (HR 13489)	1,750,653,000	1,218,815,000	1,218,815,000	1,714,815,000	1,720,115,000	
First Supplemental, 1959 (HR 13450)	3,871,375,221	3,131,844,797	3,594,944,978	3,594,944,978	3,866,382,978	3,697,305,478

* There was also \$7.9 billion requested from fixed authorizations for interest payments on the national debt. † Vetoes.



The Week In Congress

Clear Decks The Senate cleared the way for adjournment by disposing of several bills designed to curb the power of the Supreme Court. It first voted 49-41 to table a bill giving states the right to regulate Communist activity, then refused to table a much stronger bill and finally on a 41-40 vote sent that second bill back to committee. The Court did not come through the pre-adjournment rush unscathed, however. The Senate on a 65-12 vote sent to conference a bill to soften the Supreme Court's Mallory decision which resulted in a convicted rapist going free because the police took so long to arraign him. (Page 1091)

Alice in Wonder-Congress

Odd things happen when Congress is driving for adjournment. Normally, the lawmakers take great pride in making "legislative history" -- spelling out through questioning and debate the exact intent of a bill as a guide to the courts and the executive agencies. But sometimes the effort is too much.

● The Senate was debating the textile labeling bill Aug. 18 and Sen. Javits wanted to know what the legislation meant when it referred to "the use of a nondeceptive trademark in conjunction with a designated generic name." Chairman Magnuson of the Senate Commerce Committee, which reported the bill, replied: "That language will mean whatever the Federal Trade Commission will say it means." (Page 1095)

● When an amendment was tabled in the Senate Aug. 20, the weary Senators found themselves in a parliamentary quagmire. In order to "nail down" the tabling motion, Sen. Hennings moved to reconsider it, whereupon Sen. Douglas moved to table the Hennings motion. This raised a question in the mind of Sen. Russell who said: "I make the point of order that a motion to reconsider a successful motion to lay on the table is not in order.... The only motion which would be in order would be a motion to take the amendment from the table. I know of no motion to reconsider a successful motion to table. If there be one, then a motion to reconsider a motion to reconsider a motion to lay on the table would be in order." (Page 1091)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Depressed areas, housing, labor, food stamp, p. 1120; education, minerals, supplemental appropriations, p. 1126; minerals, p. 1128.

SENATE: Capitol extension, supplemental appropriations, social security, p. 1122; social security, contempt, textile labeling, White nomination, Mallory rule, p. 1123; Mallory rule, Supreme Court powers, supplemental appropriations, p. 1124; state sedition laws, p. 1125.

Not in Same Party?

A CQ study shows that five Republican Representatives fall into the category referred to by the President when he said that those who were "completely at loggerheads" with him on three issues -- reciprocal trade, mutual security and defense reorganization -- did not belong "really in the same local political camp" with him. All five are running for reelection this year. (Page 1117)

Legislative Tyranny

Senators and Representatives yelled like Senators and Representatives for having to vote on so many bills so fast. There were shouts of "legislative tyranny" as bills were called up under suspension of the rules. This procedure does not allow the lawmakers to amend the measure and only gives them 40 minutes to talk about it. The housing, labor and food stamp bills went down to defeat under this procedure. But the protests fell on deaf ears as party leaders kept suspending the rules to pass bills in an effort to get their work done in a hurry. (Page 1097, 1098, 1101)

Mined Out

A bill to subsidize the domestic minerals industry was thrown around the House chamber like a medicine ball before the Members decided to drop it once for all. The bill was dropped, picked up again and then dropped for good in a series of votes and arguments that had mining state Representatives gasping for breath. The bill originally had been drafted to soothe producers who felt the extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program was unfair to them. The Federal subsidies were slated for the copper, lead, zinc, fluor spar, tungsten, beryl, chromite and columbium-tantalum industries. (Page 1093)